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Catalogue Published in the Summer of 1893

62.41
Illustrated Catalogue



OF THE

River Raisin Valley Nurseries,



GEO. A. GREENING.



CHAS. E. GREENING.

GREENING BROS., PROPS.,

MONROE, MICH.

OUR MOTTO IS: "FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING."

OFFICE AND NURSERIES:
ONE MILE SOUTH OF DEPOT.

TELEPHONE No. 5.

INTRODUCERS: "NEW PROLIFIC PEACH" AND "WINTER BANANA APPLE."

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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The Wise Man looks forward into Futurity. He plants Trees.

THE CONRATH

Black Raspberry.

10 to 15 Days EARLIER than GREGG.

**HARDY, THRIFTY
AND PRODUCTIVE.**

The Best Money Maker Among Small Fruits.



The CONRATH has been tested for eight years, and it has never failed to demonstrate its superiority to the Gregg in

**HARDINESS, VIGOR, SIZE, PRODUCTIVENESS,
and Above All in EARLINESS.**

Any one of these five points would be sufficient to bring this variety to notice, and all of them combined make the CONRATH without exception

The MOST PROFITABLE RASPBERRY in CULTIVATION.

The vigor of growth is something worthy of special mention. The roots penetrate the soil like those of a tree; and hence it will withstand extreme drouth. Laterals on young shoots frequently grow from 8 to 10 feet long, and therefore should not be planted closer than 3x8 feet apart, requiring about 1,900 plants to the acre, while other Raspberries are usually planted 3x6 feet.

Knowing the great merits of the CONRATH, the propagators had no fear of submitting samples to the various experimental stations for testing, and, as will be seen, the reports corroborated their statements and substantiated their claims in every respect. The testimonials herein contained are not the words of shilly-shally witnesses, but THE EVIDENCE OF SCIENTIFIC HORTICULTURISTS and PROMINENT FRUIT-GROWERS. Such evidence is free from any taint of prejudice, partiality or interest, and ought to convince the most skeptical that the CONRATH

HAS NO EQUAL AMONG RASPBERRIES.

Every colored illustration of the CONRATH is made under sworn statement of the photographer and engraver that it is of the correct size. Send for one.

The public is hereby advised that WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPRIETARY RIGHTS IN THE SALE OF THESE PLANTS, and all orders must be sent to our office direct, or through our authorized salesmen. As a further guarantee to planters we attach a "TRADE-MARK" LABEL to every package of plants. None are guaranteed genuine without.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

GREENING BROS., MONROE, MICH.

It is the Best.

No other black-cap shows as many good points—it is the best main crop raspberry grown.
THEODORE RADTHKE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Best on the Market.

My Conrath plants are doing exceedingly well—compared with other sorts—ten days earlier than Gregg—more vigorous and productive—best on the market.
ROBERT HUNTER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sweet and Large.

Visited the Conrath berry farm—pink of condition—never saw a finer field in my life—berries large and sweet—have put up two bushels—they are in first class shape.
SID W. MILLARD, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Finest I Ever Saw.

Finest I ever saw—very vigorous and hardy—ripen very early—fruit large—great bearer.
WM. ALBEN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sure to Lead.

Worth going miles to see—first rank—sure to take the lead in its class.
A. F. SMITH, Ann Arbor, Mich.

There is Money in It.

I saw the Conrath in the Spring of 1893—best I ever saw—strong, healthy canes—literally bent with fruit—there's money in it—I shall plant largely of Conrath in the Spring.
CAPT. C. H. MANLY, Ann Arbor, Mich.

First Class in Every Respect.

I saw Conrath patch during fruit season—first class in every respect—especially in earliness—fruit very large—bushes prolific.
J. H. STEVENSON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Miracle of Vigor and Productiveness.

Watched the Conrath four years—compared it with other varieties—vastly in the lead—miracle of vigor and productiveness—stands winter like an oak—other varieties frozen—not one cane of Conrath lost—it has a great future.
J. H. HAND, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Best Black-Cap Crown.

I know the Conrath berries and they are the best black-cap grown—the plants are immensely productive—the fruit large and firm.
ROBERT KENDALL, Ann Arbor, Mich.

\$105.00 from One-Quarter of an Acre.

I gathered the fruit in 1892 from the original patch of the Conrath raspberries, and from a quarter of an acre sold \$105.00 worth of fruit. It is the best early kind grown.
L. D. GROSE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

I Recommend it to Those Who Want the Best.

I have often visited Mr. Woodruff's fruit farm, and have seen your Conrath Raspberry. It is a valuable kind. Fruit very early, large, and a heavy cropper. The canes are strong, hardy and free from disease. I recommend it to those who want the best.
C. T. PEARSALL, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michigan Experimental Station.

Agricultural College P. O., Mich., Dec. 23, 1893.

Gentlemen:—Your letter asking for a report upon your seedling black-cap was duly received, but I have been absent upon an Institute trip and it has been waiting my return. The plants have again made a satisfactory growth and as usual were free from disease. They did not ripen in advance of Gregg as much as the first year of fruiting, owing to the hot, dry weather of July, but they were about midway between the Palmer and Gregg. As compared with Gregg I should say they are two weeks earlier, hardier, less subject to disease and fully equal to that variety when at its best, in productiveness and quality of fruit. From its behavior here and at our South Haven sub-station I consider it well worthy of trial.

Yours truly,

L. R. TAFT, Horticulturist.

Largest I Know Of.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 15, 1894.

I have seen the Conrath Raspberry and have observed its success in the hands of its present owners and am highly pleased with it. It is the largest and finest early black-cap that I know of.

A. A. CROZIER,

Ex-Secretary American Pomological Society.

Minnesota Experimental Station.

St. Anthony Park, Minn., December 4, 1893.

Replying to yours of Nov. 27th, the Conrath Raspberry has done exceedingly well with us, and I regard it as one of the best early raspberries.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL B. GREEN, Horticulturist.

Illinois Experimental Station.

State University, Champaign, Ill., Dec. 11, 1893.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your letter of Nov. 27th, Mr. McCluer, our Assistant Horticulturist, gives me the following: "Your Conrath Raspberry the past season was ripe at about the same time as the Early Ohio. It seems to be prolific, and is larger than the average size for black-caps."

Very truly yours,

W. L. PILLSBURY, Horticulturist.

South Haven Experimental Sub-Station.

South Haven, Mich., Jan. 24, 1894.

I think the Conrath Raspberry will fill a prominent place among the early varieties.

Yours truly,

T. T. LYON, Pres. Mich. Pomological Society.

The following Schedule is taken from a table appearing in Bulletin No. 104, February, 1894, Michigan Experimental Station:

AME.	Origin.	Planted.	First oom.	First Ripe Fruit.	Productiveness. Scale 1 to 10.	REMARKS.
Conrath...	Mich.	1891	June 15th	July 15th	9	Highly promising.
Gregg	Ind.	1888	June 14th	July 29th	-----	Badly injured last year.
Kansas	Kansas	1889	June 13th	July 19th	2	Nearly ruined.
Nemaha....	Neb.	1888	-----	-----	-----	Nearly ruined last year.

This beats anything I ever saw. Each row seems to be better than the other.

ROBERT HUNTER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This is the finest patch we have seen this year. They are grand. We can get you a splendid price for them in the Detroit market. Would like to have you send us as many as you can.

D. D. WILEY & CO., Fruit Merchants, Detroit, Mich.

Wisconsin Experimental Station.

I have made the following notes of the Conrath Raspberry: Ripe July 11; vigorous, early, productive; fruit of very good quality.

E. S. GOFF, Horticulturist.

The Conrath is the most vigorous raspberry we know of, some plants making a lateral growth of 8 to 10 feet. It is much hardier than the Gregg, and a great deal more productive. The fruit is large and of the best quality.

CONRATH BROS.

To Whom it May Concern:

We have handled the Conrath Raspberry, and consider it the best early berry that comes to this market. It is very large and firm and a splendid seller.

BROWN & CODY,

C. A. MAYNARD,

F. G. SCHLEICHER & CO.,

STOEBLER & CO.,

S. BAUMGARTNER,

RINSEY & SEABOLT,

WM. SOLYER,

WM. F. STIMSON,

H. C. CLARK,

The above nine firms are the leading wholesale grocers of Ann Arbor, Mich.

It is fine, FINE. This is the kind to raise. Our Greggs are poor, weakly things when compared to these.

REV. J. SCHWEINFURTH, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Indiana Experimental Station.

Lafayette, Ind., December 11, 1893.

Gentlemen:—Yours of November 27th at hand. The Conrath Raspberry has given good satisfaction during the past season. I place it among the best black-caps in our list. The bulletin on small fruits will soon be issued from this station, and I will send you a copy. Very truly yours,

J. TROOP, Horticulturist.

Large to the Last Picking.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 15, 1893.

To the Fruit Growers:

The Conrath Raspberry originated with me in 1886, and I have watched its merits from that time. I feel safe in recommending it to the public as the best raspberry grown. Its earliness, the size of the berries, which are very large to the last picking, the strong, upright growth of the canes, and its great productiveness, are qualities which lead me to make these statements. I believe when it becomes thoroughly known it will be more extensively grown than any other variety.

C. H. WOODRUFF.

DIVISION OF
1891

THE CONRATH



Price Per-Dozen \$1.50
Fifty 5.00
Hundred 8.00

Special Rates In Large Quantities

THE CONRATH is the largest and earliest Black Raspberry grown. Many berries measure one inch in diameter and ripen fifteen days before the Gregg. Plants very hardy, enormously productive, and an exceedingly vigorous grower. The fruit is a good shipper, and ripening so early and being so very large in size commands a high price in the market. Highest endorsements given by all the experimental stations where it was sent for testing.

Give us to test first. Edward Sargent, agronomer to Minn. & Hammond, Detroit, Michigan, advised us that they had made a sowing. He said that the earliest ripening of the Conrath Raspberry is the one we could buy if the product of the same made by 7 sets of Conrath's. Charles H. Williams, State Hort. Ins. Ins., 1894, Detroit, Michigan.

The public is hereby advised that we have the exclusive proprietary right in the sale of the Conrath Raspberry, and all orders for the plants must be sent to our office, and recorded upon our books. No plants are guaranteed genuine, but such as are sold under our authority and sanction.

This is to certify that Fred of the North's experience began in this day and made a choice. He said that the following rights of the Conrath Raspberry were, by him, shown the correct and exact sign of the device. Henry J. Henry, 1894, Detroit, Michigan.

SEE OTHER SIDE

GREENING BROTHERS, MONROE, MICH.

HOW IT ORIGINATED, WHEN AND WHERE.

I saw the variety in season, and--well, read it all.

In the pink of condition.

Has Some Plants—Wants 20,000 More.

Splendid Price in Detroit Market.

This Is The Kind.

You Have Got a Fortune Right Here.

Indiana Experimental Station.

The following Schedule is taken from a table appearing in Bulletin No. 104, February, 1894, Michigan Experimental Station.

rath Raspberry Plants must have our "Trade Mark" label attached. We have the exclusive proprietary rights in the sale of the plants.

NAME.	Origin.	Planted.	First Bloom.	First Ripe Fruit.	Productiveness. Scale 1 to 10.	REMARKS.
Conrath	Mich.	1891.	June 15th.	July 15th.	9	Highly promising.
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Nemaha	Neb.	1888.				Nearly ruined last year.

Michigan Experimental Station

Illinois Experimental Station.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 24, 1894.

I think the Conrath Raspberry will fill a prominent place among the early varieties.

Yours truly, T. T. LYON, Pres. Mich. Pomological Society.

• • • INTRODUCTION. • • •

IT GIVES us pleasure to present the fruit loving Public with our new Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Our Nurseries were founded in 1857, by John C. W. Greening, the father of the present proprietors, whose portraits appear on the first page of cover.

Change of Management in 1882.

Since 1882, when the present proprietors assumed control, a vigorous policy was pursued which resulted in the inauguration of new features which it will be our purpose to recount. We pray the kind reader to give us his best attention.

Experimental Orchards and Vineyards.

We believe in progress. We believe there is a tendency in nature to improvement, and under this belief we have established Experimental Orchards and Vineyards, where are tested all the leading new varieties, so that those of real value are discovered and encouraged, while the poor varieties are likewise discovered and condemned. As evidence of the great care we exercise in this department, we might instance the fact that of all the new varieties tested in the past few years only a few have been added to our list for propagation. Among these are the "Winter Banana Apple," the "New Prolific Peach," the "Clairgeau de Nantes Pear," and the "Saratoga Plum," now so well and favorably known and which are fully described in their proper places in this catalogue, where we refer the reader for a full history of these very valuable sorts. Many new sorts are annually disseminated which have to be thoroughly experimented with and thoroughly tried in the very soils for which they are intended before they can be recommended, and we always make it a point, when so desired by our patrons, to convey to them the best knowledge we have, or can obtain through these observations and experiments made on our own grounds, as well as on the grounds of many of our large planters, who give us in a general way the supervision of their plantations.

Our Very Extensive Buildings.

We have, during the past few years, added very extensive and valuable buildings for the convenience of our business, and this not only increases our capacity to a great extent, but also enables us to transact business very promptly and carefully. We have, in course of construction at the present time, two large packing houses and a large frost-proof cellar, upon the completion of which we shall have a very complete system of buildings. This system includes in the group our residences and offices, which greatly adds to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our men, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business.

Fruit Grown by Patrons Advertised Free.

We now come to a very valuable feature of our business and one which is peculiar to ourselves alone: we refer to our system of advertising the fruit raised by our patrons and bringing it before the markets of the world, without the least expense to them. Each year we collect statistics of the estimated crop of each one of our large planters, who purchase their stock from us direct, and these statistics are afterwards published in book form. This book, which we entitle "The Fruit Growers' Directory," is a perfect guide to the fruit buyers, and we mail it to over 500 of the largest fruit dealers in all the great cities within shipping distance. This system is very thorough and required years of study to mature. Rome was not built in a day. Great things do not grow in a night. It took years of persevering industry to devise the means whereby the great end is reached, and this point alone is worth a fortune to a large planter. Our patrons appreciate this fact, as you will see by our testimonials.

**We Grow Hardy Trees in
our Northern Location.**

It is not the least of our advantages that we are situated on the shores of Lake Erie, where the pure, balmy breezes fill and fan our fields with life giving breath and preserve a climate equable and calm. Our winters, however, are severe, thus hardening our trees and adapting them for any climate. This fact, will to a great extent, account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted.

**400 Acres Devoted to
Propagation.**

We have now over 400 acres devoted to the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees and plants, and here is where we feel most favored by nature. We have the widest range of soils, from a heavy clay loam to a rich sandy loam, thus enabling us to grow trees and plants on the very soils for which they are best adapted. We have the additional advantage of natural irrigation, flowing wells of the purest water being obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplimented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

**Skillful
Packing.**

We employ only the very best and most faithful help to do our packing, and this is always done in the most skillful manner known to the trade. We frequently ship trees as far as Texas and the far West and North, and they always arrive in first-class condition.

**Prompt Shipment and
Rapid Transit.**

Added to this is our perfect method of prompt shipment. In order to avoid all possible delay in transportation, we employ a trained railroad clerk, whose especial business it is to trace consignments by telegraph, until they reach their destination. In this way our goods are not allowed to lay over, but on the contrary are transferred from our grounds to those of our patrons as fast as a locomotive can carry them.

**Cheap
Transportation.**

Through the persistent efforts of the American Nurserymen's Association, of which we are members, and in which we take an active part, we have secured extremely reduced rates on trees and plants. The rate is third-class and this may be pleasant news to those who live at distant points, as it brings transportation charges, either by freight or express, to almost a mere nothing.

**Valuable Instruction
Pamphlets Free
to Patrons.**

We are extensive fruit growers ourselves, and have perhaps the largest pear orchard in the State of Michigan. We have confidence in this industry, and have proved our faith by our works. It is the study and labor of our lives, and we have published the results of our observations and experience in various treatises on Planting, Pruning, Mulching and Caring for Trees and on Packing and Shipping Fruit. These treatises are distributed free to patrons, and they will be sent, without charge, to those who place their orders with us direct.

**We Bud and Graft
only on Whole Roots.**

In propagating trees we select only such kinds of the various roots as are the hardiest and most vigorous. Cull roots are never planted. We bud and graft entirely on whole roots of a selected grade, and parties ordering trees from us can always depend on getting young, vigorous, well rooted trees, that will thrive, and ninety-nine per cent. will grow and succeed if they are properly planted and cultivated. A large number of nurserymen graft on piece roots which will not produce a vigorous tree. In this way they increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter.

**Our Stock is Young
and Vigorous.**

Our stock is all young and very vigorous in growth. We consider a tree 4 or 5 years old at the time it is placed upon the market, which in reality ought to have been grown in 2 to 3 years—we consider such a tree a worthless tree to plant. Such trees are never offered or sent out by us.

**Our Stock is Healthy.
No Disease nor Insect.**

We also call your attention to the healthiness of our trees. There is no taint or touch of disease in them. In this respect they are above comparison with southern or western trees. They are also free from insect pests, and we pray the intending planter to make allowance for any apparent difference in price (should there be any), as it is more than made up by the difference in the quality of stock. It is universally known that trees grown in the Ohio valleys and the South generally, are infested with Canker, Aphis and Blight. Such stock is unfit to plant, as besides being a waste of money, it often introduces these diseases and insects into an otherwise healthy orchard, destroying the entire plantation.

**Good Locations for
Fruit Growing.**

There are many valuable parcels of land which could be utilized to the very best advantage in growing fruit for market, if the owners only took a livelier interest in this most promising industry, instead of trying to accumulate wealth, or even make narrow profits by raising grain. Many such desirable locations are in the vicinity of places where the consumption of fruit is large and the supply is small. We frequently hear of small cities and towns where a good local fruit trade was established, and where certain fruit growers accumulated wealth in a very short time selling their fruit on their home markets alone.

**Many Farmers Buy
Fruit to Eat.**

And now we have to record a very sad fact: it is that many farmers are fruit buyers themselves. Why do they deny themselves and their families the delights of a fruit garden, when for a small sum they can procure from us good healthy trees and plants that will thrive and succeed. **There is no disappointment with our stock.**

**Read Our
Testimonials.**

Our patrons appreciate our efforts to please them and they are very successful with our stock. We have thousands of letters of approbation and endorsement received from them and we publish a few in this catalogue. We ask the kind reader not only to read them carefully, but also if he desires, to correspond with the writers.

**Preserve
This Book.**

This little book was prepared with great care, and it will be found a very valuable Hand-Book. The information it contains is perfectly reliable, as it is the result of our observation and experience, and, aside from its rare beauty, we trust it will be treasured with care and referred to with confidence.

Conclusion.

And now in conclusion we would urge upon the reader to consider our many advantages. Our location and natural facilities, our railroad centre, our very extensive packing houses, our complete system of waterworks to sprinkle the trees and keep them thoroughly moist, the advantage we have over other nurseries of having our packing houses, offices, residences, and every thing pertaining to the business, in the midst of our nursery grounds, which enable prompt and quick handling of stock, our perfect system of careful packing, prompt shipment and rapid transportation, our efficient force of men, our experimental orchards and vineyards, which protect the planter against unworthy novelties, our advertising department, which introduces our patrons to the fruit dealers of the world, and last, but not least, our very superior stock, which is complete in every respect—all these are matters worthy of your consideration, and on their strength we respectfully solicit your **esteemed patronage**. Come and see us. With best wishes for your success, we are,

Faithfully yours

GREENING BROS.

MONROE, MICH.

OFFICE AND NURSERIES:

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES SOUTH OF CITY.



Notice to Correspondents.



1.—All orders intrusted to us by letter or otherwise, will receive our prompt and most careful attention, and will be filled exactly according to order.

2.—Patrons ordering by letter should write out their order plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hustle of the packing season.

3.—Orders should, in all cases, be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, which are to be shipped long distances.

4.—Our packing is done in the most systematic manner, and our trees always arrive in good condition.

5.—Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references given. Remittances should be made either by Draft, Money Orders, Express Orders, or Registered Letter.

6.—To those unacquainted with the character, growth and value of the different varieties, we will cheerfully offer our experience in selecting the most desirable varieties, best adapted to their climate, as a wide range of knowledge enables us to make the very best selection of sorts. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice so far as we can. Should it, however, occur that our stock of a certain variety become exhausted, we will then substitute such varieties as are in every respect equally desirable in quality, grade and time of ripening, *unless expressly directed not to do so.*

7.—Whilst we exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label, should it occur by accident or mistake that some trees or plants prove untrue, we will cheerfully replace all such stock, after receiving proper proof thereof. It is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not be held liable in such case further than the replacing of said stock, on all orders, received direct from the planter.

8.—Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling an order as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate the matter and rectify the mistake.

9.—Packages will be delivered to the forwarders, without extra charge, well packed in moss and moist straw, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

10.—We warn dealers against using this Catalogue to effect their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc. We cannot allow salesmen to represent their trees as coming from our nurseries, unless their is a contract existing between us.

Full Instructions for Transplanting.



Believing that we are filling a long felt want, and thinking that it is no more than fair that we should convey to our patrons the knowledge of our past experience, we will briefly, herewith, give all instructions pertaining to "**Transplanting Nursery Stock,**" which, if complied with, will surely lead to success.

A FEW VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

1.—As soon as you receive your trees or plants, do not delay, but proceed at once to plant according to instructions given below; do not expose them to the sun while you are doing some trading or other business.

2.—The ground should be made mellow by deep plowing or digging. If in a yard where the plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep and thorough, for a space of at least four feet around the tree, and if a rose or shrub at least three feet in diameter, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotten fine manure.

Please Remember that no kind of young Nursery Stock can succeed if the ground is sod, or hard and dry within two feet from the tree or shrub.

Read our Introduction and you will feel better acquainted with us.

3.—All Trees Must be Mulched After Transplanting.—Mulching means a covering on the surface around the tree to hold moisture and fertilize. For this use straw, decayed leaves or coarse manure. For Cherries and Peaches, use straw and some leached ashes. For Roses and Shrubs use decayed leaves, chaff, or short manure.

4.—In very dry seasons, newly planted trees and plants may require watering in certain kinds of soil, if so; it should be done thoroughly, so as to soak the ground way into the roots. This should be done towards evening when the sun is not burning hot.

5.—Plenty of good rich mulch properly applied, good thorough cultivation, plenty of sprinkling and watering, always leads to success.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

The object in pruning is: 1st.—To regulate the shape and growth of the tree. 2d.—To relieve the roots from supplying an overtax of sap nutriment to a full crown, and 3rd.—To thereby assist the roots in throwing out strong, vigorous tubers, which eventually makes a healthy, hardy, and lasting tree.

Root Pruning.—The roots of all kinds of Trees, Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, should be pruned before planting, by cutting off all the ends, and also broken and bruised roots, smoothly from the under side with a sharp knife.

Apples, Stand. Pears and Plums should have all the branches cut off except the upper three limbs, and these remaining three limbs cut back to spurs six to eight inches long.

Cherries and Dwarf Pears should have the upper 4 or 5 limbs left on whole, the balance should be cut off. We find from past experience that it is best not to cut the limbs back to spurs.

Dwarf Pears should be planted 3 to 4 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. **Peach Trees** should have the whole top cut back to within three feet from the ground after being planted, then prune off all limbs, leaving spurs two inches long on the upper 4 or 5 limbs thus pruning the tree to a straight whip with a few spurs at the top.

PLANTING THE TREES.

When the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill up the hole with loose earth enough to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, then fill in fine, mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position, and packing the soil carefully around them. When the roots are barely covered, sprinkle on about half a bucket of water, to moisten the soil and settle it among the roots. Then fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucketful of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. **Then apply a good mulch 4 or 5 inches thick.** Trees set out in this way will grow, and stand almost any amount of drought.

AFTER CULTURE.

The trees must, for a period of four or five years, be kept under cultivation with hoed crops, such as corn, potatoes, peas, vegetables, berries, etc., and kept free from weeds and grass. Corn is believed to be the most appropriate crop, as besides the advantage of the frequent stirring of the soil, the additional one of shade in the most trying time of the summer is supplied.

The bodies and lower branches of all fruit trees should be well washed each spring with weak lye or strong soap suds, to make the bark smooth and to kill the insects which harbor in the crevices of the bark.

GRAPEVINES.

The soil should be well fertilized, and if possible, plowed in the fall previous as deep as possible. A good way is to sub-soil by plowing twice in the same furrow. The vines can be set 8x8 or 6x8 feet apart each way. The former is preferable, as it gives you ample room to drive between the rows with team and wagon. The hole should be made two feet square and twenty inches deep. Fill into the hole enough loose soil so that when the vine is placed in the hole the two upper buds will stand on a level with the surface; then place the vine in the hole and spread the roots to their natural position (be careful not to have the roots stand straight downward; but apart); fill in the earth to about four inches from the top, stamp gently, and fill up the hole to the surface. After planting, trim the vine back to two buds, allowing but one bud to grow the first season. It is a good plan to drive a stake to each vine, from two to four feet in length, to support the canes the first season.

SMALL FRUITS.

The soil for berries should be made very rich. Blackberries, Dewberries and Black Raspberries should be planted 3x6 feet, Red Raspberries 2x6 feet, and Currants and Gooseberries 4x5 or 4x6 feet apart. They should be planted about 1 inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and all the tops cut back to within three inches from the ground after being planted. **STRAWBERRIES** should be planted 1x4 feet apart and just a trifle deeper than they have stood in the nursery with the roots placed in their natural position, and the ground pressed firmly around them. Let them bear two crops, then spade or plow them up. Replant some of the young plants each year and you will always have good and large strawberries. The plants must be protected in winter with a covering of coarse straw or manure to prevent heaving and freezing out. This covering will both protect and fertilize the plants and it should be removed in the Spring.

We aim to please and we never fail.

ORNAMENTAL AND WEeping TREES.

These should be planted the same as fruit trees, and two-thirds of the tops cut back at time of planting.

EVERGREENS.

These should be planted the same as fruit trees, but no pruning to be done. An extra heavy mulch should be applied on the surface around the trees to retain the moisture and it is a good plan to shade them for a while after planting, to keep the hot sun from striking them. For hedges, plant one foot, and for windbreaks eight feet apart.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

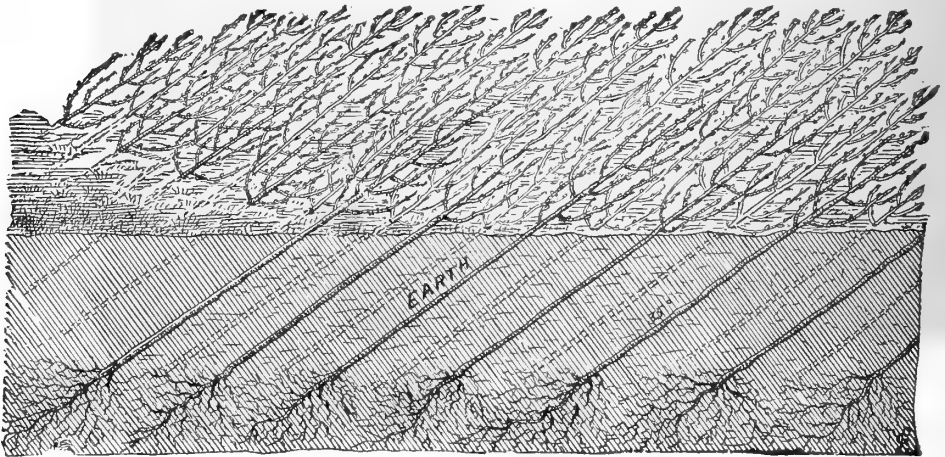
Make the ground very rich, plant one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and cut back the tops to within four inches from the ground. After the first year cut back one-third of the previous year's growth each year.

HARDY ROSES.

The soil for roses should be made very rich with barnyard manure, and worked up one foot deep before planting. Cut off all the ends of roots smoothly, and plant two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, pressing the ground firmly around the roots, and cut all the tops back to within four inches from the ground. In light, sandy soil, mix in a little clay soil with plenty of well rotted barnyard manure; a mulch of leaves, short straw or grass, placed on the surface around the plant, is of the greatest importance, and should not be neglected. Plenty of sprinkling with tepid water after sundown, and an occasional soaking with manure water, made by soaking one-half chicken and one-half cow manure for a few days previous to using it in a barrel, will produce luxuriant and very large flowers with rich colors. Any one employing this method will be amply repaid for his trouble with a magnificent lot of fine flowers. All sprouts growing out of the roots should be removed as soon as noticed and cut off close to the stalk.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE AT EQUAL DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2723	At 16 feet apart each way.....	170
" 5 " " " "	1742	" 18 " " " "	134
" 6 " " " " "	1210	" 20 " " " " "	109
" 8 " " " " "	681	" 25 " " " " "	70
" 10 " " " " "	435	" 30 " " " " "	50
" 12 " " " " "	302	" 33 " " " " "	40



METHOD OF HEELING IN TREES RECEIVED IN THE FALL FOR EARLY SPRING PLANTING.
(SELECT A DRY LOCATION FOR HEELING IN.)

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples, 30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and Cherries, 16 to 20 feet apart.
Plums and Apricots, 12 to 16 feet apart.
Peaches, 16 feet apart.
Dwarf Pears, 12 feet apart.
Dwarf Apples, 12 feet apart.
Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Grapes, 8 feet apart.
Gooseberries and Currants, 4 by 6 feet apart.
Red Raspberries, 2 by 6 feet apart.
Black Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 by 6 feet apart.
Strawberries for field culture, 1 by 4 feet apart.
Strawberries for garden culture, 1 by 2 ft. apart.

We always give satisfaction.



Choice New Fruits.

Among the many samples of New Fruits which are sent to us each year, these choice varieties were discovered. These new sorts have been thoroughly tested; the original trees have borne heavy crops for many years. Believe us that each one is a Precious Gem, a valuable acquisition to the Fruit Department. We have promoted them to their proper rank in their class, as market fruits; we believe they have no equal. Plant some of the trees and you will feel grateful to us in the future.

Respectfully,

GREENING BROS.,

MONROE, MICH.



[Above cut is one-third natural size.]

The New Prolific.

AN ACCIDENTAL SEEDLING.

A new and very large peach originated near Tiffin, O., and introduced by us in 1890. Fruit is very large and handsome, ripening right after Early Crawford; flesh yellow, juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Free stone. The tree is much hardier than the Crawford.

In the winter of '91 to '92 it stood the severe test of 20° below zero without the trees being injured in the least, while the Crawford was badly frozen down. It will bear two bushels to the Crawford's one. It is the handsomest grower we have.

This peach, being a free stone, very large in size and beautiful in shape and color, ripening as it does between the Early and Late Crawfords, at a time when large peaches are very scarce, and the tree being a great bearer, extremely hardy in growth and habits and magnificent in appearance, is without question the best peach grown. It has created a revolution among fruit growers. It has conquered all opposition and won its way to the front rank, where it stands the crowned **King of the Peach Orchard.**

Every tree sent out is registered and has the New Prolific Trade Mark Tag attached.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
First size.....	50c.	\$4.00	\$30.00	\$250.00
Medium.....	40c.	3.00	25.00	200.00

Winter Banana Apple.

A Wonderful Winter Apple==An Accidental Seedling.

This new and valuable apple was introduced by us in 1890. It originated on David Flory's farm near Adamsborough, Ind. The fruit is very large and handsome, fine grained, smooth, golden yellow, slightly shaded with orange red, by far the finest flavored and perfumed apple yet discovered. It has a decided banana flavor and is a splendid keeper. **This is no common apple.** A prominent fruit grower (Mr. Geo. R. Agnew, of Erie, Mich.) who planted an orchard of this variety, says he can sell the apple at \$5.00 per barrel. As a table apple it has no equal—an apple of this variety placed on a table in a room will fill the whole room with sweet aroma. **Every tree we send out of this choice variety has our Winter Banana Trade Mark Tag attached** Every tree is registered. No agent is authorized to sell this apple except those who carry the Winter Banana Certificate of Authority.

Please read the following testimonials and be convinced of its superb qualities:

PERRYSBURG, MIAMI CO., IND., March 5, 1891.

Mr. Flory sent me two of his Banana apples a year or so ago, and I do think they were the best apples that I ever ate. They have the peculiar flavor of the banana, and they are very handsome.

REV. NOAH FISHER.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—I have eaten the Banana apple. I do think it is the best apple I ever ate. Every one ought to have them in their orchard. It is very beautiful and has a delicious flavor.

LEVI MILLER, Founder Orphans' Home of Mexico.

PERU, IND., Feb. 22, 1891.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—I have eaten the Banana apple that originated on the Flory farm. I find it to be an excellent eating apple, with a fine flavor, resembling that of the banana.

WM. KELLY.

LINDEN, IDAHO, March 9, 1891.

MR. FLORY:—Dear Sir:—You ask my opinion of the Winter Banana apple. I will say in reply that I consider it a very valuable addition to the newer varieties. It is a sub-acid of most excellent flavor, very suggestive of the name. It is of fine appearance, resembling very much the Maiden Blush. Its keeping qualities I think will compare favorably with the majority of our winter sorts. It may be classed among the hardiest varieties. I cannot speak of it in too high terms. Yours, etc.,

DR. J. C. WAITE.

ADAMSBOROUGH, CASS CO., IND.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.

DEAR SIRS:—I have eaten the chance seedling that originated on the Flory farm. I find it to be a splendid eating apple, with an excellent flavor—that of a banana. I have been a close observer of the original tree, and can say that it is perfectly hardy in every respect, it seldom failing to be loaded with beautiful fruit. It is the apple for the fruit stand, and will sell equally as well as most pears.

BENJAMIN GREIDER, Truck Gardener and Fruit Grower.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
5 to 6 feet.....	75c.	\$5.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	50c.	3.50	25.00

Clairgeau de Nantes Pear.

THE MOST PROFITABLE PEAR GROWN.

This wonderful late keeping pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit is very large with a very stout stem, hanging well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm, and will not bruise in falling. Keeps from October to January. Every bushel of fruit raised of this variety thus far has been sold for \$3.00 and upwards. The tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. We have thus far planted in our own orchards, all the trees of this variety that we could manage to propagate, believing that it is the best paying variety of pears grown. We now place the trees on the market for sale for the first time. Can send samples of fruit to those desiring to purchase some of the trees.

Our Clairgeau de Nantes orchard covers over 30 acres, mostly young trees just recently planted.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
5 to 7 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$50.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00	40.00
One year old, 3 feet.....	.50	3.50	30.00

THE SARATOGA PLUM.

**The Most Profitable Market Plum Ever Introduced,
Enormous Bearer, Very Large Fruit, Splendid
Quality, and the Best Shipper.**

This new Plum has all the desired qualities of a first-class market fruit. It was originated on J. Humphrey's farm, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The original tree has borne at least fifteen good heavy crops, and looks to-day as though it would bear that many more. Tree is a very vigorous grower, extremely hardy, can withstand very heavy bearing and always produces large and handsome fruit. Fruit is violet red, very juicy and pleasant. As a shipper the fruit has no equal. A two-year-old tree planted in Geo. Finzel's yard, Monroe, Mich., bore over 30 plums the first year.

Plant no other but the Saratoga.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1,000
5 to 7 feet.....	75c.	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$450.00
4 to 6 feet.....	60c.	5.00	40.00	350.00
One year, 3 to 5 feet.....	50c.	4.00	30.00	250.00



Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter

sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. The average prices paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating, assures us that they will continue to increase.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We pride ourselves on growing the healthiest and thriftiest apple trees that can be found; they are unlike those grown in the southern and western sections. Our trees are free from *Aphis*, *Canker* and other insects and diseases. Parties ordering trees should consider this well, as apple trees affected with *Aphis* or *Canker* are not worth the freight charges paid on them, and as the trees are in dormant state at the time of shipment this defect can be detected only by experienced nurserymen.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan, Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower with large foliage and a good bearer. August.

Bough, Large Sweet—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Carolina Red June—(Red June)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

Early Harvest—(Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower but productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

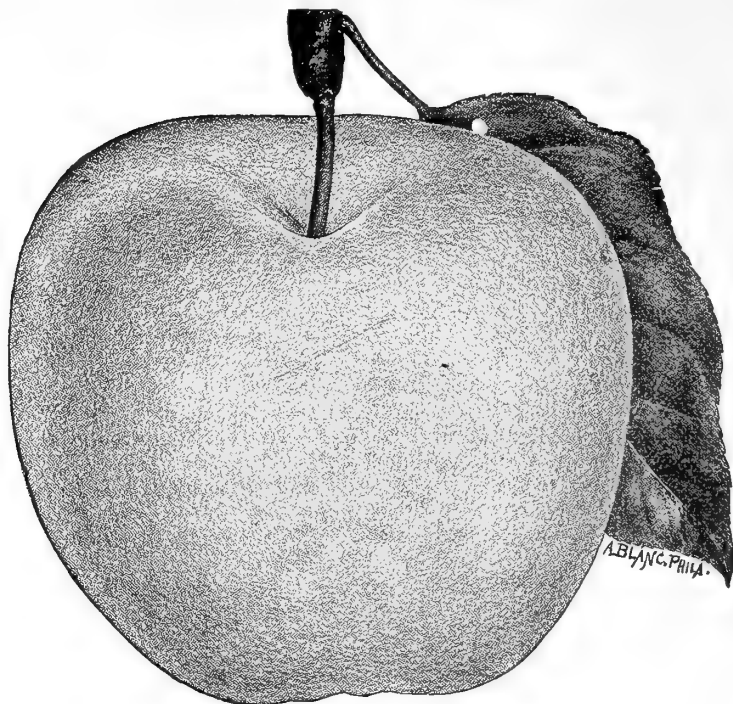
Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest. (See cut on next page.)

AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander (Emperor) — Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

There is a market for fruit wherever people live.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—SUMMER APPLE.

✓ **Autumn Strawberry**—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

✓ **Colvert**—Of large size; striped; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH, REDUCED SIZE.

✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy;

very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

✓ **Fall Pippin**—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

✓ **Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

✓ **Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high-flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

✓ **Haas** (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

✓ **Jersey Sweet**—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

✓ **Lady Henniker**—Fruit very large; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides; skin yellow on the shady side, with faint blush of red on the side next the sun; flesh tender, well flavored and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also as dessert apple. Tree a fruit grower, very healthy, and a great bearer. October and November.

We promise well and perform faithfully.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Munson Sweet—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to January.

Porter—Rather large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower, but productive. September.

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable at the West. October to December.

Red Beitigheimer—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November to December.

Sherwood's Favorite or Chenango Strawberry—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Very much esteemed for the table, and popular wherever grown. September.

WINTER APPLES.

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit, one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Belle de Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

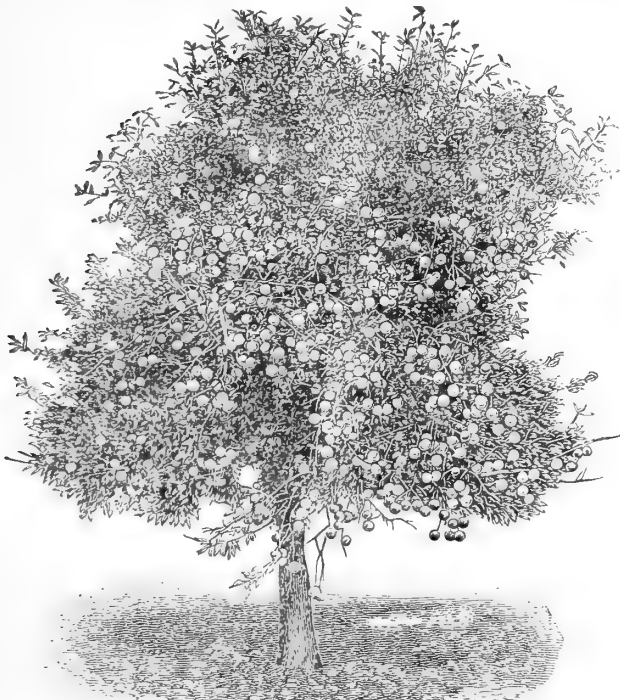
Dominie—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy, good grower; very productive; finest in the West. November to April.

Fallwater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality very good. December to March.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.



WINTER BANANA APPLE TREE LOADED WITH FRUIT.

Plant the Winter Banana Apple and make money.

✓ **Hurlbut**—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young, and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during mid-winter.

✓ **Jonathan**—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

✓ **King** (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

✓ **Mann**—Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

✓ **Newtown Pippin**—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

✓ **Northern Spy**—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June; the tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

✓ **Ox Noble**—A splendid, new winter apple. Very large. In shape and flavor resembling the Baldwin. Apples average even larger than the King. Color a deep red striped with yellow. A splendid keeper; the tree is very hardy, much more so than the Baldwin; a good thrifty grower. October to April.

✓ **Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow; very rich with a Newtown flavor; tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

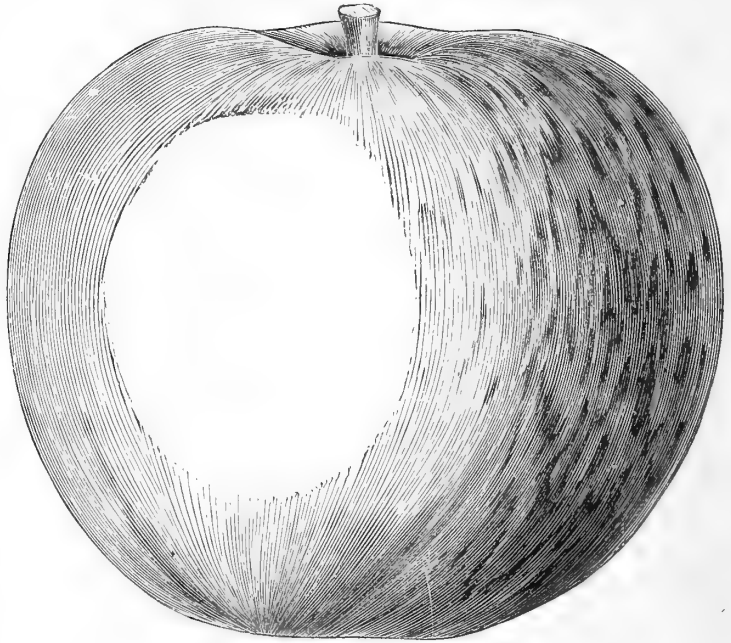
✓ **Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, surface bright yellow, partially covered with

dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length, with a fleshy substance on one side from one half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best; tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June. New.

✓ **Rawle's Janet** (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish-ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

✓ **Red Canada**—(Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate; red; tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; tree thrifty, but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish yellow;



STARK.

tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

✓ **Rolfe**—New, originated in Maine about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime both for eating and cooking. One of the very best. November to January.

✓ **Rubicon**—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a poor grower but regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk, sub-acid flavor. December to June.

✓ **Russet, Roxbury or Boston**—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Eat ripe Fruit every day and twice a day.

Russet, Golden—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular. November to April.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburg, Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Tolman's Sweeting—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

Wine Sap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Wolf River—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid.

Office of the Petersburg Fair Association.

PETERSBURGH, MICH., Sept. 10, 1892.

One of the chief attractions of the Fair was the beautiful fruit display made by Greening Bros., of Monroe, Mich. It was quite a drawing card, for in spite of the dearth of fruit this year, these skillful horticulturists have as fine a display as ever. Out of regard for their less favored brethren, in the fruit growing industry, they were not regular competitors for prizes, and, in appreciation of their considerate deference, by placing these limitations on themselves, they were allotted a special stand in Floral Hall. This stand was as sweetly beautiful as a country belle. Yards and yards of gaily colored ribbon teased the eye with their varied hues, while the luscious fruit, equally variant in color, challenged attention by its inviting aroma. Grapes of many kinds were shown, but the favorites of the firm were also the favorites of the people, the honors being about equally divided between the Worden, Moore's Early and Niagara. Many kinds of apples were also shown, proving the adaptability of our soil and climate for the finer sorts. The specimens on exhibition were large, sweet-scented and highly colored. The pears are also worthy of special mention, the Clairgeau de Nantes holding the first place in honors.

The officers of the Fair are pleased to thank Greening Bros. for their magnificent display, and especially are they thankful to Mr. Geo. A. Greening, who attended the Fair on all three days, giving freely of advice and instructions to all who were interested in fruit growing. They are also pleased to make this honorable mention of the popular firm, and to invite them to occupy a stand in the Floral Hall again next year.

(Signed.)

E. E. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT.

JEROME TROMBLEY, TREASURER.

HERMON GRAMPKIE, SECRETARY.

Go Ye and do Likewise.

MONROE, Mich., August 24, 1892.

It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in regard to my pleasant dealings with your firm. I have always found you exceedingly prompt and courteous in all my transactions with you. The ornamental shrubs that I purchased from you and which you so kindly placed to their best advantage have all lived and been greatly admired. The fruit trees are also doing nicely and so I say to the purchasing public, *Go ye and do likewise.*

FRANK T. HAMMOND.

Very Well Pleased.

SOUTH ROCKWOOD, Oct. 3, 1892.

I am very well pleased with the trees I bought from you as they have made a nice growth and are doing well. I am well satisfied with the way you filled my order, and I will call on you in a short time to place my order for another bill of stock. Yours truly,

DANIEL PLUFF.

Extract from the "Commercial."

Last week a visit was made, by your correspondent, to the fruit plantation of B. Parish & Sons, located at Ash Center, at the mouth of the little Swan Creek. It consists mostly of peaches and berries, covers about four acres, and is in the most thriving condition, in fact the growth has been marvelous. Last Fall, Mr. Parish and his sons, after a careful consideration of the matter, clearly saw the advantage and profit of fruit raising over that of general farming, and accordingly gave Greening Bros., of Monroe, Mich., an order for several hundred dollars worth of trees and plants. Having received the best stock for which this firm is noted, and giving it careful attention in planting and cultivation, the result has been one of the finest growths we have ever seen. The stock consists of 700 peach trees, 135 plum trees, a large number of apple, pear and cherry trees, about 5,000 each of raspberry and blackberry plants, besides several hundred gooseberry and strawberry plants. The planting was done about the middle of April, the trees being set out in rows twelve feet apart with a row of berry plants between. This method of planting speaks for itself, and shows what can be done by systematic planting and cultivation. What was nothing but bare ground six months ago is now a green forest of thrifty plants and trees. Never before have we seen such a growth in so short a time, and as we were shown around by "Will," the junior member of the firm, the varieties pointed out, the method of pruning and cultivation explained, and other information given, we could plainly see the reason for his enthusiasm and the interest he takes in the work. To visit the plantation is well worth one's while, and we left, feeling well repaid for our time, and satisfied that by dealing with a firm like Greening Bros., an investment in fruit is a pleasing and profitable one.

(FROM SOUTH ROCKWOOD CORRESPONDENT, OCT. 21.)

Highly Recommend Greening Bros.

SAND BEACH, Mich. August 30, 1892.

The 200 pear trees I ordered from you last year gave great satisfaction. The trees only two years old, were large, strong and healthy and have made a good growth. I lost only two. The prices are also right and so I highly recommend Greening Bros. to all intending planters.

GEORGE HALL.

Over 99 Per Cent. of the Trees Growing.

CHELSEA, Mich. August 30, 1892.

The trees which we bought of you last Spring are doing well and we have the finest young orchard in Washtenaw county, if not in the state. Over 99 per cent of the trees grew, and we would like you to see them before the leaves fall; you will be surprised at the growth they have made. Many people suppose they have been planted 2 years.

SHANAHAN BROS.

Our Motto: "Fair and Honorable Dealing."

The Winter Banana Apple.

A Wonderful Winter Apple.—An Accidental Seedling.



SEE COLORED ILLUSTRATION.

This new and valuable apple was introduced by us in 1890. It originated on David Flory's farm near Adamsborough, Ind. The fruit is very large and handsome, fine grained, smooth, golden yellow, slightly shaded with orange red, by far the finest flavored and perfumed apple yet discovered. It has a decided Banana flavor, and is a splendid keeper. **This is no common apple.** A prominent fruit grower (Mr. Geo. R. Agnew, of Erie, Mich.) who planted an orchard of this variety, says he can sell the apple at \$5.00 per barrel. As a table apple it has no equal,—an apple of this variety placed on a table in a room will fill the whole room with sweet aroma. **Every tree we send out of this choice variety has our Winter Banana Trade Mark Tag attached.** Every tree is registered. No agent is authorized to sell this apple except those who carry the Winter Banana Certificate of Authority.

Please read the following testimonials, and be convinced of its superb qualities.



DAVID FLORY,
Originator of the Win-
ter Banana Apple,
71 years old.

ADAMSBOROUGH, Ind., March 6, 1891.

GREENING BROS., MONROE MICH. :

Gentlemen—About 15 years ago I planted 50 seedling apple trees, expecting to raise trees that would withstand the coldest winters ; but in this I was disappointed. I let them grow until they came in bearing, in order to know what kind of fruit they would bear. The Banana was the first to bear and the rest were all entirely worthless. I then top grafted seven of those seedlings from the Banana. They all came in bearing the second and third year. In the cold winter of 1885, when nearly all of our fruit trees were winter killed, came the real test. The original tree was unhurt. Five out of the seven of the grafted trees were killed up to the grafts, but the Winter Banana grafts were unhurt. We cut scions from the latter and they grew.

I will now describe its good qualities : First and foremost, it has no bad ones. 2d. It is nearly as hardy as the native crab. 3d. It is unsurpassed for beauty. 4th. It is the best eating, cooking and pie apple. 5th. It is the most handsome apple I ever saw. 6th. It is an early bearer, a vigorous grower, makes a beautiful head and is straight in body. I have kept them until April. It has a pronounced Banana flavor.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID FLORY.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read what prominent people say. It will convince you that the Winter Banana apple has no equal.

Mexico, Ind.
Having tasted the Flory Banana I can truly say that its flavor is delicious, much resembling a banana.

REV. FRANK FISHER,
Mexico, Miami Co., Ind.

Perrysburg, Miami Co., Ind., March 5, 1891.

Mr. Flory sent me two of his Banana apples a year or so ago, and I do think they were the best apples that I ever ate. They have the peculiar flavor of the Banana, and they are very handsome.

REV. NOAH FISHER.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have eaten the Banana apple. I do think it is the best apple I ever ate. Everyone ought to have them in his orchard. It is very beautiful and has a delicious flavor.

LEVI MILLER,
Founder of the Orphans' Home of Mexico.

Peru, Ind., Feb. 22, 1891.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have eaten the Banana apple that originated on the Flory farm. I find it to be an excellent eating apple, with a fine flavor, resembling that of the Banana.

WM. KELLY.

Linden, Idaho, March 9, 1891.

Mr. Flory—Dear Sir—You ask my opinion of the Winter Banana apple. I will say in reply that I consider it a very valuable addition to the newer varieties. It is a sub-acid of most excellent flavor, very suggestive of the name. It is of fine appearance, resembling very much the Maiden's Blush. Its keeping qualities I think will compare favorably with the majority of our winter sorts. It may be classed among the hardest varieties. I cannot speak of it in too high terms.

Yours, etc.,

DR. J. C. WAITE.

Adamsborough, Cass Co., Ind.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich. :

Dear Sirs—I have eaten the chance seedling that originated on the Flory farm. I find it to be a splendid eating apple, with an excellent flavor—that of a Banana. I have been a close observer of the original tree, and can say that it is perfectly hardy in every respect, it seldom failing to be loaded with beautiful fruit. It is the apple for the fruit stand, and will sell equally as well as most pears.

BENJAMIN GREIDER,

Truck Gardener and Fruit Grower.

Perrysburg, Ind., March 7, 1891.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—As the apple called the Banana, originated by David Flory, of Cass County, Ind., has been introduced into your nursery, I can assure you from my knowledge and experience with it that you have certainly a long-sought prize. Some four years ago I obtained a few grafts of friend Flory, and placed them on a seedling tree of thrifty growth. They all grew. The second year they bore about $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. fruit ; The third year about three or more bu., and would have borne last year but nearly all apple fruit was killed by the heavy frosts of last winter, showing that it is a perpetual bearer. The apple in size, shape and color is all that can be desired, when all conditions are favorable. Its color is yellow golden, with slight blush or tint of red on sun side ; fine grained, and as finely slightly Banana-flavored as can be, and the best for eating and general purposes, in my judgment, of any apple in use, keeping well from December to March and later. I have set out quite a number of the trees myself, and can conscientiously recommend the fruit as first-class.

Respectfully yours,

S. MEYERS.

Our Pear Orchard is the largest in Michigan.



THE WINTER BANANA APPLE.

This new and valuable Winter Apple was introduced by Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., in 1890. Fruit large, fine grained, smooth, golden yellow slightly shaded with orange red; the finest flavored and perfumed apple yet discovered; a splendid keeper; *this is no common apple*; it is better than any variety at present grown; an apple of this variety placed on a table in a room will fill the whole room with sweet perfume.



Dwarf Apples.

In the West much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees, and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to every planter in the western sections where standard sorts do not succeed.

They should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low, they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens or grounds of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any that can be bought on the markets.

Crab Apples.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets they command a very high price.

Crab Apple Wine.—A Most Delicious Drink.

A Crab Apple wind-break consisting of 50 trees, planted along the border of our Centennial Orchard, produces enough fruit annually to make from 500 to 800 gallons of Crab Apple Wine which, when prepared, resembles the finest of Madeira Wine. It is a most delicious and invigorating tonic and appetizer. The wine sells at \$2.00 per gallon, and is as easily and inexpensively made as common wine. We have discovered the secret of preparing this fine drink, and will send receipt "How to Make Crab Apple Wine," free of charge, to any of our patrons who will plant a crab orchard for wine purposes.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of Wealthy, in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive, and one of the best flavored varieties. September.

General Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to Dec.

Large Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters; lively-yellow scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

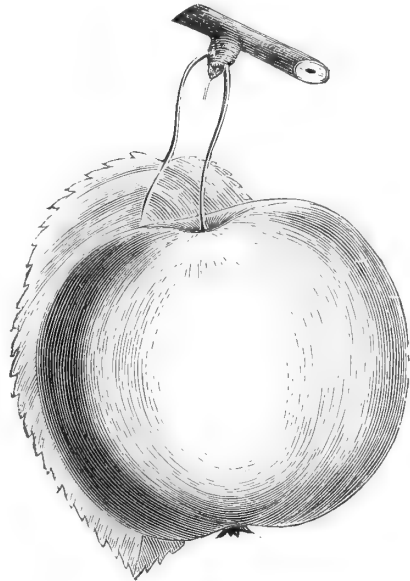
Large Yellow Siberian—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

Quaker Beauty—A new, hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. September and October.

Van Wyck—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.



WHITNEY CRAB TWO-THIRD SIZE.

Whitney's Seedling—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior. Splendid for wine.

Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed.

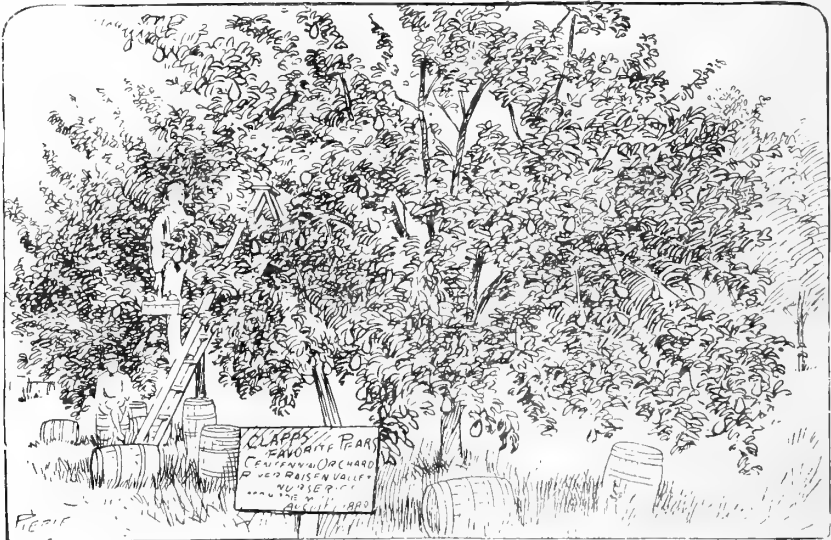
PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds and market planting we would advise planting mainly Dwarf Trees.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits, except the Grape. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results. Ripen the fruit in the house.

Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

In 1889, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty and other large varieties of Pears brought \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, and for the small varieties, as Seckel, Buffam, White Doyenne, \$1.00 per bushel, many of our trees bearing as high as ten bushels of fine selected pears, bringing from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per tree; at this rate 1,000 pear trees, which would cover six acres set one rod apart each way, would bring an income of \$5,000 to \$15,000 for one year's crop. Some of our large pear trees yielded 40 to 45 peck baskets of choice and handsome fruit, which sold from 40 to 50 cents per basket, one tree paying us more profits at this rate than three acres of wheat. In 1888 the same trees that were so loaded with handsome fruit last year, bore just as heavily as in 1889, and the crop of 1891 surpassed everything heretofore seen; it was a sight to behold. Fruit sold at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel. Clairegeau de Nantes, which is a new, very large December pear, brought as high as \$3.00 per bushel. Our plant of pear orchard in 1891 consisted of 1,000 trees, and in spring of 1892 we planted 22 acres of pear orchard.



ORCHARD OF BEARING CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEARS.

Summer Pears.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

Beurre Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender but healthy; very productive. August.

Brandywine—Above medium; yellowish green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive, very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

Dearborn's Seedling—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. August.

Doyenne D'Ete—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

These Nurseries were founded in 1857.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower; early bearer and a profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear; it colors beautifully. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Le Conte—Tree very vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Fruit large, skin smooth, pale yellow. Quality fair. Ripens about with Bartlett.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. August.

Osband's Summer—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; a fair grower and productive. August.

Souvenir du Congres—Recently imported from France, and of great promise. Fruit large and exceedingly handsome; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor; rather tender. September.

Tyson—Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. September.

Autumn Pears.

Wilder—Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early pear; one of the best keeping early pears.

Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Automne)—A fine, large pear; yellowish green, slightly russetted; melting and delicious; good grower and productive. One of the best autumn pears. September and October.

Beurre Bosc—Large; yellow russetted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. September and October. A poor grower.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. Oct. and Nov.



BEURRE D'ANJOU.

Beurre d'Anjou—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

Beurre Diel—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. October to Dec.

Beurre Superfin—Medium; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower.

Buffum—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russetted; makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November. Succeeds best as Dwarf.

Doyenne Boussock—Large; lemon yellow, a little russetted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October.

Edmonds—Large; bright yellow often marble, with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious; fully equal, and thought by some superior to the Bartlett, without its musky flavor. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Middle of September to middle of October.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. Sept. and Oct.

Frederick Clapp (Clapp's No. 22)—A new American pear, of which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder speaks as follows: "Medium size; smooth, clear skin, of a clear lemon yellow, flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly ascidulous, rich and aromatic." Season, October and November. Tree a vigorous grower.

Howell—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Sept. and Oct.

Idaho—Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light rich yellow, surface covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed, stem small, calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. Sept. to Oct.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Tree a remarkable grower with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high prices in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house ripened. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

And be Treated Right.

IRONVILLE, O., Aug. 27, 1892.

In regard to my dealings with Greening Bros., I am glad to state that they were always satisfactory and I look upon them as perfectly upright business men. I advise the interested planter who wants first-class nursery stock, true to name, to buy of Greening Bros., and be treated right.

E. DENMAN

Met all Our Expectations.

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 26, 1892.

The bill of trees for our cemetery met all our expectations, both as to the thrifty character of the stock and the pains taken in packing. The drought has been severe here, but nearly all our trees are doing well.

JOHN P. WILSON.

Sec. Board of Control.

Which do you prefer in Summer, —Salt Pork or Fruit?

✓ **President**—Raised by Dr. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in Nov.

✓ **Seckel**—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

✓ **Sheldon**—Medium to large; yellow and red; very excellent and promising variety from Wayne county, N. Y. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince.

Winter Pears.

✓ **Beurre Easter**—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter. Best on quince.

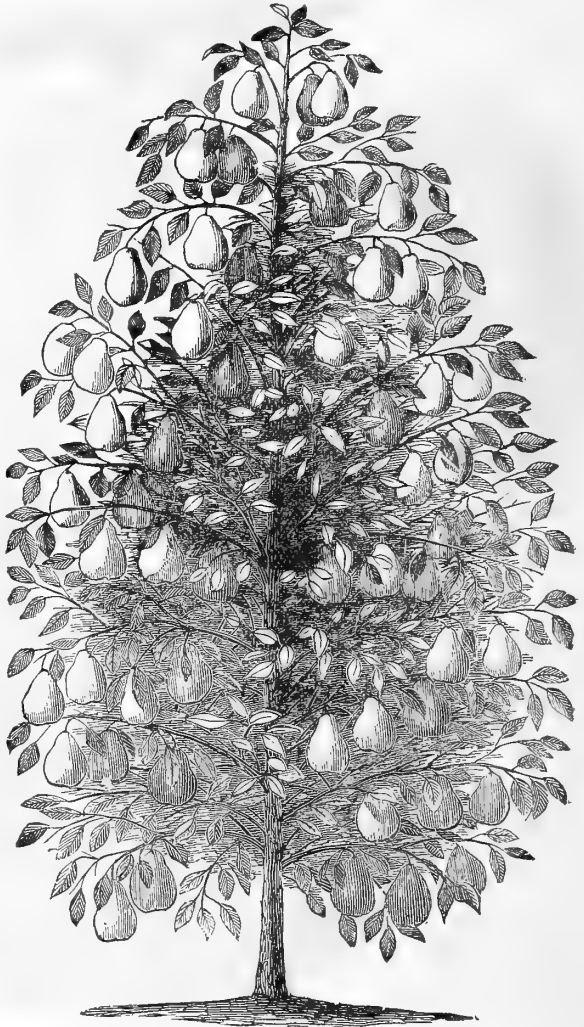
✓ **Clairgeau de Nantes**—The most profitable pear grown—This wonderful late keeping pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit is very large with a very stout stem, and hangs well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm, and will not bruise in falling. Keeps from October to January. Every bushel of fruit raised of this variety thus far has been sold for \$3.00 and upwards. The tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. We have thus far planted all the trees of this variety that we could manage to propagate, in our own orchards, believing that it is the most paying variety of pears grown. We now place the trees on the market for sale for the first time. Can send samples of fruit to any one desiring to see and taste it. See colored illustration.

✓ **Duchesse de Bordeaux**—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. New.

✓ **Lawrence**—About medium; yellow; thickly dotted; with a very rich, fine flavor; one of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.

✓ **Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)**—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

✓ **Winter Nelis**—Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December.



CLAIRGEAU DE NANTES, FIVE YEARS OLD.

Carte Blanche.

NEWPORT, Mich., August 30, 1892.

We are the happy owners of a fine plantation of trees and vines. This plantation was secured of Greening Bros., and set out according to their directions. The choice of varieties was wholly theirs, as was also the selection of the soil for the different sorts, and as a result we have the best possible success. Some of our young plum trees made a growth of five feet in one year. We give Greening Bros., our thanks. We also give them the right to use our name. We give them *carte blanche*.
MELOCHE BROS.

Cannot be Overestimated.

DUNDEE, Mich. Sept. 1, 1892.

I have bought largely of nursery stock from Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., and they have fulfilled every promise they ever made to me. I cannot speak too highly of their business integrity and I regard them as gentlemen of the highest type. The instructions in planting and pruning trees and in grading and selling fruit is of great value and *cannot be overestimated* by fruit growers. I gladly recommend Greening Bros. to all who may want nursery stock.
G. W. GRIFFIN.

Moses requested his Explorers to bring back the fruit of the land.



CLAIRGEAU DE NANTES.

(THE MOST PROFITABLE PEAR GROWN.)

This wonderful late keeping Pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well-formed Pears grown. Fruit is very large with a very stout stem, and hangs well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored Pears and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm, and will not bruise in falling. Keeps from October to January. Every bushel of fruit raised of this variety thus far has been sold for \$3.00 and upwards. The tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. We have thus far planted all the trees of this variety that we could manage to propagate, in our own orchards, believing that it is the most paying variety of Pears grown. We now place the trees on the market for sale the first time. Can send samples of fruit to any one desiring to see and taste it.

Dwarf Pears.

Dwarf pears must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince 3 or 4 inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-third the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of pears do not succeed well as Dwarfs. Those most desirable are, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Kieffer, and Vicar of Winkfield. Among these we find the Duchess d'Angouleme the most profitable.

PLUMS.

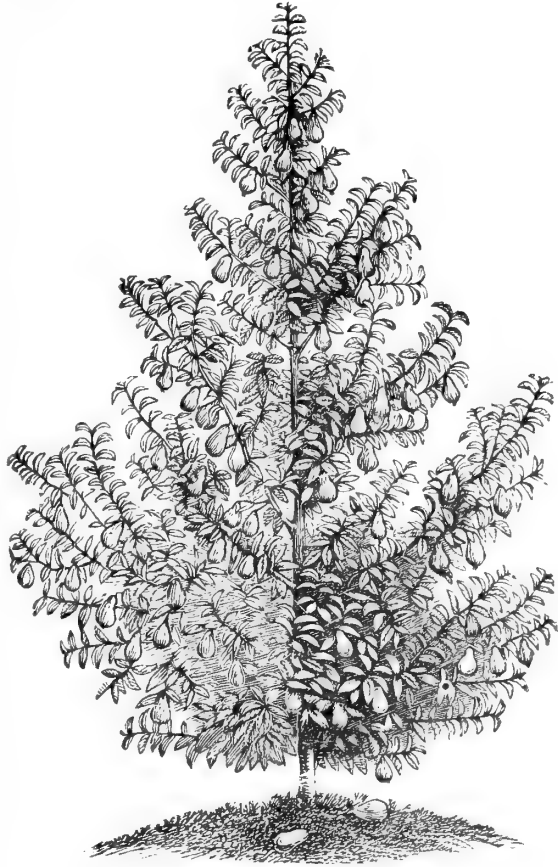
This fruit is always very scarce in the market, as the demand is simply enormous. Plums usually sell from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per bushel, and are exceedingly profitable, and owing to the improved method of spraying and jarring the trees, they are as sure to bear as any other fruit.

Plums require but little trimming, but the trunk and roots should be kept free of shoots. Should any limbs become dry cut them out at once and paint over the wound. If the curculio visits your plum orchard spray the trees with the following mixture: Stir one pound of London Purple with soft clean water in a dough, then add more water and let stand 24 hours to saturate, then mix with 160 gallons of pure water, (this being one ounce of poison to 10 gallons of water) and spray the trees right after blossoming, as soon as the fruit is the size of a half-grown cherry, and again one week later. Do not spray while the sun is burning hot. Plum trees on account of their productiveness require nearly constant cultivation and good rich soil. Should the trees, however, grow too rank after the 5th year, it will be well to seed the ground to timothy for one or two years. This fruit always brings a large price in market, generally \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel. The trees should be planted close, not over 16 feet apart. They bring enormous profits, often amounting to from \$600 to \$800 per acre, if well treated and there is always a ready sale for the fruit. Jarring the trees and shaking the curculio off is another of the most reliable ways of securing a sure crop of plums. Make a wheel barrow with long handles and fasten a good bumper on the end. Arrange a large umbrella-shaped cloth thereon, with an opening to allow the tree to pass through to the bumper. Jar your trees for four weeks after blossom time every one or two days early in the morning and destroy the bugs that fall from the tree into the umbrella. By using these methods carefully you will get a sure crop of sound and perfect plums, which will bring you a large price in market.

Plums bear best when planted close together, as in this way the blossoms will fertilize one another better. There are sorts among plums that are rather deficient of pollen, (this is the fruit producing dust of the blossom) and which seldom bear unless planted close to some other strong blooming variety.

Spraying Pumps.

We are pleased to announce that we have secured the general agency for "The Field Force Pumps," which are endorsed in the government agricultural reports, and which range in price from \$3.00 to \$100.00. We can furnish a good substantial hand spraying pump for \$3.00. Any information will be cheerfully given concerning spraying pumps. Please write for prices and catalogue. See third page of cover.



DUCHESS DE ANGOULEME DWARF PEAR TREE.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

✓ **Beauty of Naples**—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

✓ **Bleecker's Gage**—Above medium; yellow; juicy and rich; fair grower and productive. Last of August.

✓ **Bradshaw**—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

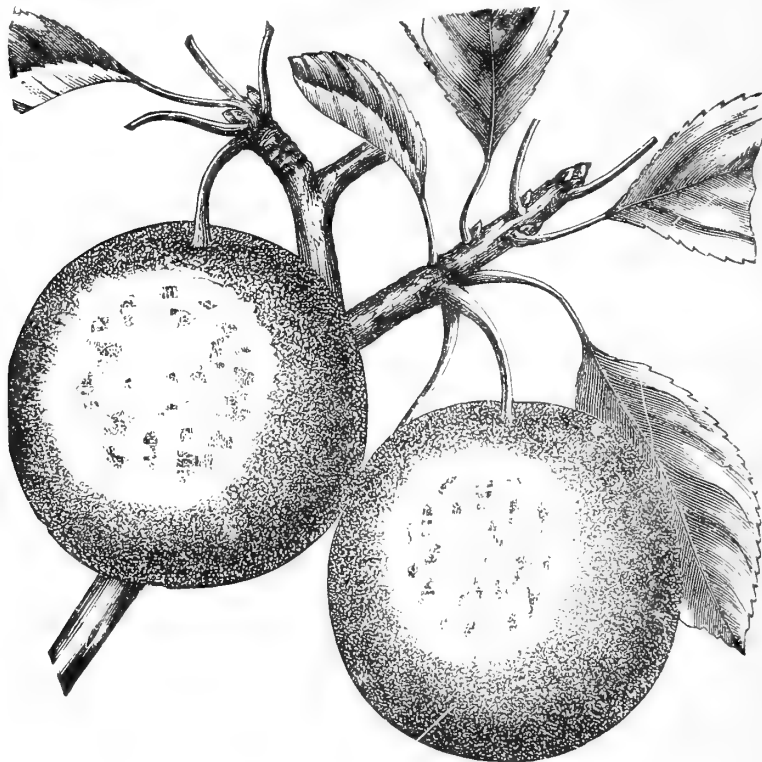
✓ **Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Green Gage—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of Aug.

General Hand—Very large, oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Guii—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval. Skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse.



BEAUTY OF NAPLES.

✓ **Copper**—Of medium size, oval; dark copper; rather acid; good for culinary purposes; being nearly exempt from the attacks of the curculio, it is a very certain bearer. Considerably grown in some localities on the Hudson river, where it is esteemed for its productiveness, and found valuable as a market variety. Last of September.

✓ **Damson**—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

✓ **Duane's Purple**—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well.

rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly sub-acid; free-stone. Season last of August and first of September.

✓ **Imperial Gage** (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Prompt, Square and Upright.

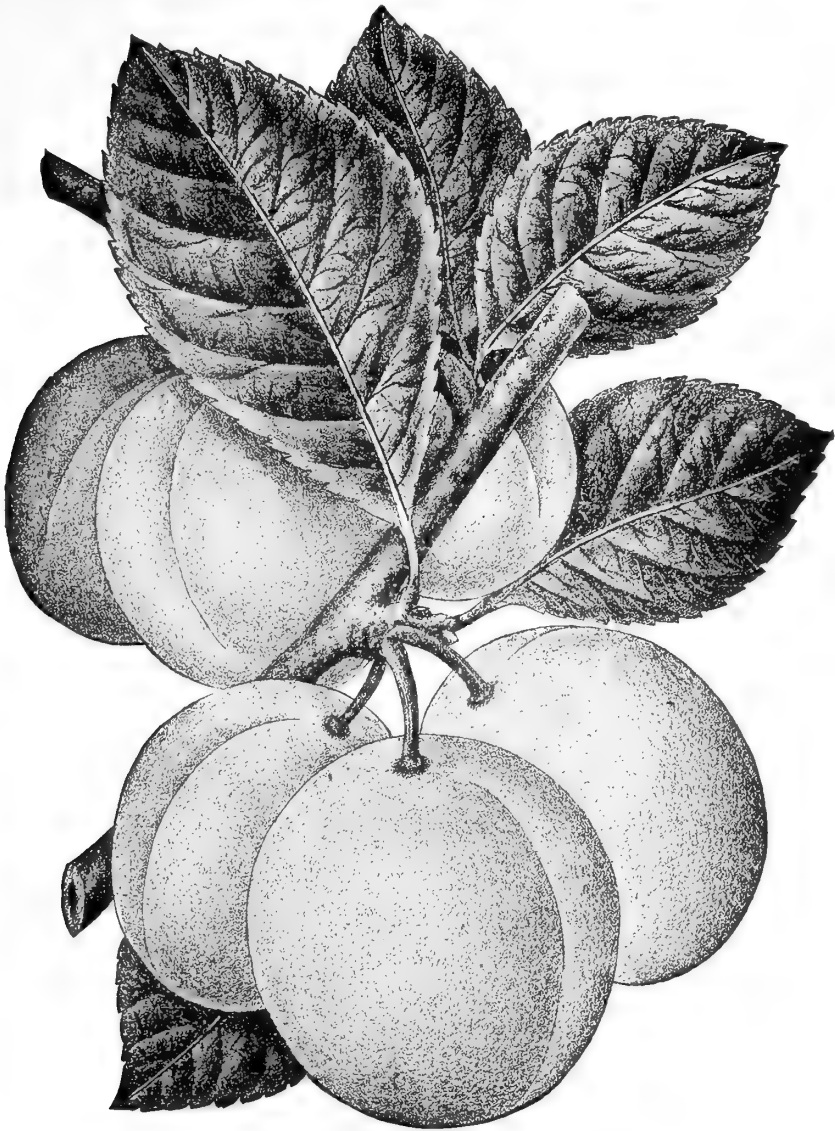
PETERSBURGH, Mich. Aug. 25, 1892.

Greening Bros. are always prompt, square and upright, and any one in need of nursery stock would do well to buy of them. My dealings with them have been extensive and they have always treated me right, and done as they agreed. Their stock was always fine and met all my expectations and more too.

CLAUDE VANDUSEN.

(Amount of order, 2746 Trees and Plants.)

Speak kind words and you shall hear kind echoes.



LOMBARD PLUM

Jefferson—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

Lombard (Becker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Magnum Bonum, Yellow (Egg)—Large, yellow; fine for culinary purposes. Last of August.

McLaughlin—Large, yellow; firm; juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.

Monroe—Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer."

Peach—Very large and handsome, dull red good, very productive. Last of August.

Plant good Trees and you shall reap good Fruit.

Pond Seedling—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple; a little coarse; sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Valuable for market. October.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large, green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary, and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Shipper's Pride—The fruit is of a large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition.

Saratoga—A decided acquisition — This new Plum has all the desired qualities as a first-class market fruit. It was originated on J. Humphrey's farm near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The original tree has borne at least 15 good heavy crops, and looks to-day as though it will bear that many more. Tree is a very vigorous grower, extremely hardy, can withstand very heavy bearing and always produces large and handsome fruit. Fruit is violet red, very juicy and pleasant. As a shipper the fruit has no equal. A tree planted in Geo. Finzel's yard, Monroe, Mich., bore over 30 plums the second year. See colored illustration.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower with broad, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Claimed to be curculio proof.

Washington—Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.

Yellow Egg (White Magnum Bonum, White Egg Plum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Japan or Oriental Plums.

This class of Plums is introduced from Japan. They are very vigorous growers and their foliage is very ornamental. From our experience however they are adapted only to the western climate. In sections where they succeed they are very productive and profitable.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE.

Botan—Lemon yellow ground, nearly over-spread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Exceeded O. M. S. Expectations.

KILLMASTER, Mich. Aug. 3, 1892.

The trees shipped us this Spring were without exception a very fine lot, and exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The general expression of farmers in this section was: "Well if these trees do not do well it will be no use of our trying."

We unhesitatingly thank you for the straightforward and business manner in which our order was filled and handled and we hope and expect to give you good reports of the Clairgeau de Nantes and Beauty of Naples.

KILLMASTER BROS.

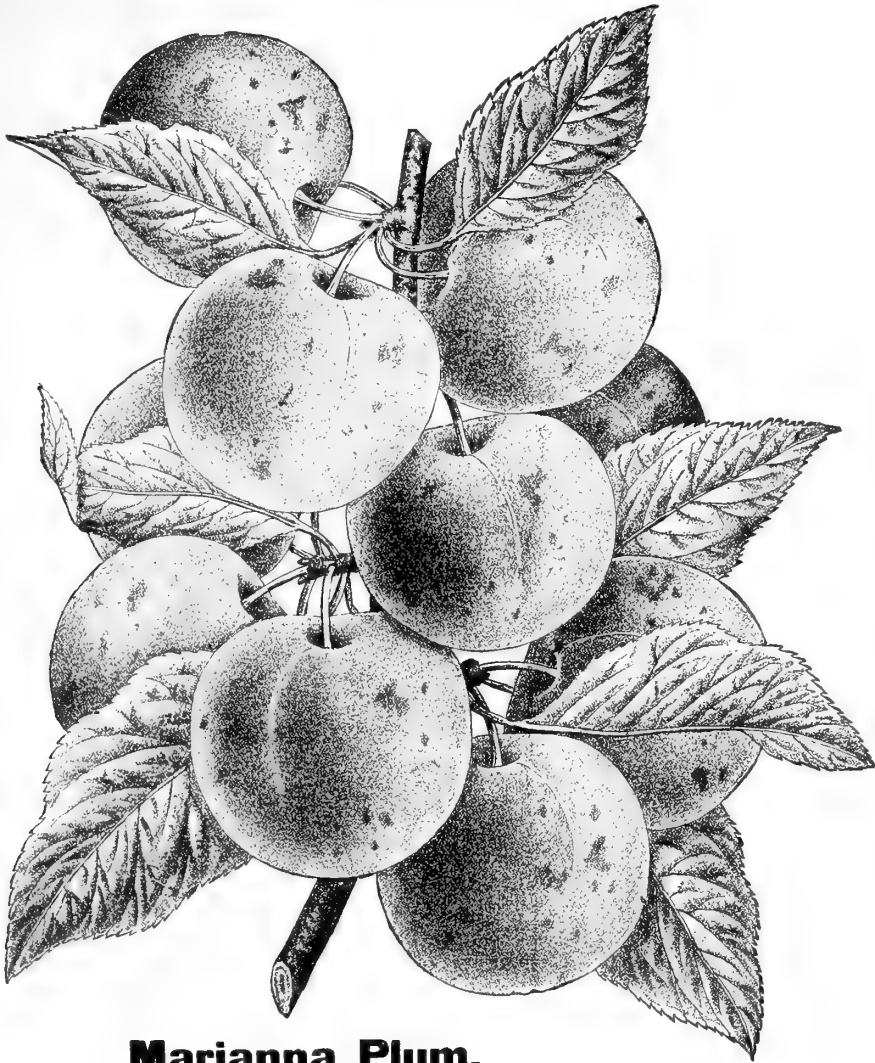
Cultivate kindness, contentment and Fruit.



SARATOGA.

(A DECIDED ACQUISITION.)

This new Plum has all the desired qualities as a first-class market fruit. It was originated on J. Humphrey's farm near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The original tree has born at least 15 good heavy crops, and looks to-day as though it will bear that many more. Tree is a very vigorous grower, extremely hardy, can withstand very heavy bearing and always produces large and handsome fruit. Fruit is violet red, very juicy and pleasant. As a shipper the fruit has no equal. A tree planted in Geo. Finzel's yard, Monroe, Mich., bore over 30 Plums the second year.



Marianna Plum.

(DRAWN FROM NATURE.)

Ogon—Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

Kelsey—Fruit large to very large, heart shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely, delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach.

Simoni (Apricot Plum)—Fruit brick-red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. Hardy and will undoubtedly prove valuable both for ornament and fruit.

Satsuma—Claimed to be the largest and most

profitable variety of Japan plums. Fruit purplish red and very large.

Improved Native Plums.

This class is especially adapted to the Southern and Western sections. They thrive well budded on Peach stock.

De Soto—A very hardy, native variety, extremely productive and very profitable. Originated in Wisconsin.

Marianna—Fruit as large or larger than Wild Goose, nearly round, of a bright cardinal red when ripe, and so beautiful that it attracts general attention in the market. Skin rather thick, stone small, quality excellent. August.

Whether you are planting a nation or a tree, do it well.

✓ **Miner**—An improved variety of the Chickasaw. Medium size, oblong, pointed apex; skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous; adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the west. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Early in October.

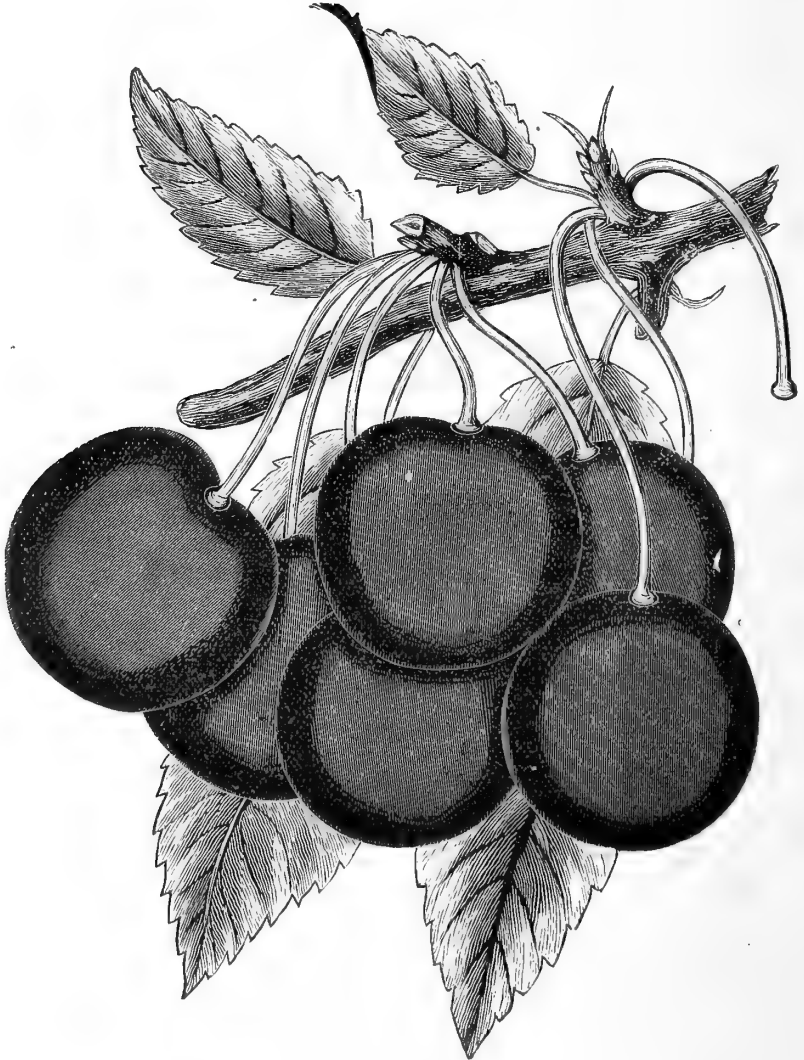
✓ **Pottawattamie**—A strong, vigorous grower, hardy and an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow ground overspread with pink and white dots. Better quality than the Wild Goose, no astringency in skin or pulp. So far has given large crops of fruit every year and is claimed to be curculio proof.

✓ **Wolf**—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard and a perfect free stone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower, hardy and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums.

✓ **Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific, a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy: August.

✓ **Wild Goose**—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet; July.

CHERRIES.



BLACK TARTARIAN.

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues, as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of de-

Read our introduction over again. After that read it once more.

licious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

The cherry may be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and the fruit commands a good price in the market.

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

Elton—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

Governor Wood—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet, one of the very best. Last of June.

Ida—Said to be one of the hardiest cherries known. Fruit medium to large, pale yellow nearly covered with light red, some mottled; flesh tender; juicy and of fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright, abundant and regular bearer. Middle of June.

Luelling (Black Republican)—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper, and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

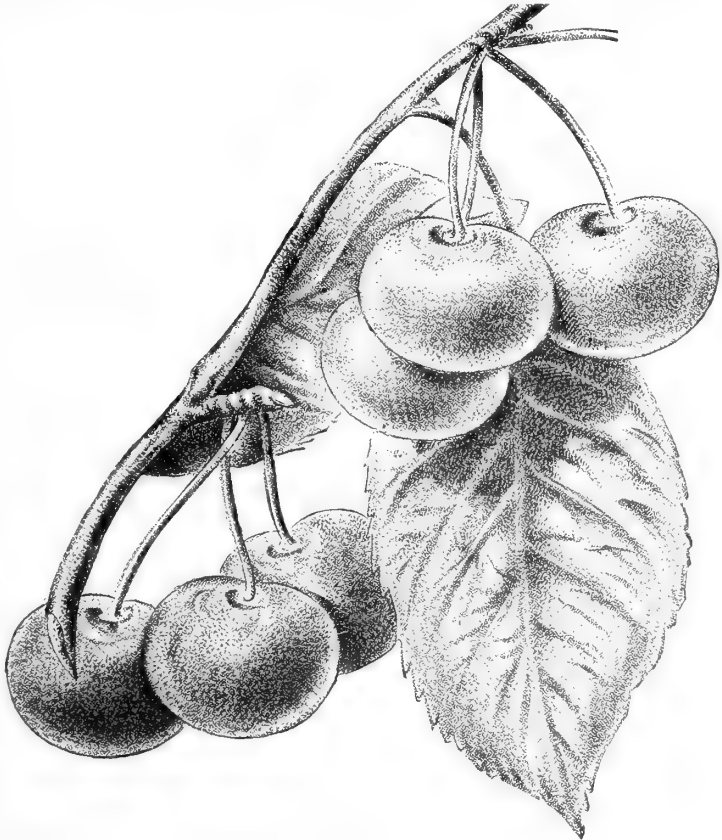
Windsor—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

Duke and Morello Cherries.

Belle de Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit: a very early and



DYEHOUSE.

sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive.

Could Have Gone Across the Continent.

BRIDGMAN, Mich., April 13, 1892.
The bill of trees you furnished me were five days in transit and were in such fine condition that they *could have gone across the continent* in good order. I am well pleased with all, in fact they were the most thrifty lot of trees I ever set out. I let my neighbors have a few and they acknowledged them the best they ever saw. The apple and pear trees I bought of you last Fall were also very nice and they went through the Winter well. I shall want at least 3000 peach, pear and apple trees next Fall and I shall confer with you before buying.
WILLIAM C. BABCOCK.
(We furnished him 1,265 Fruit Trees.)

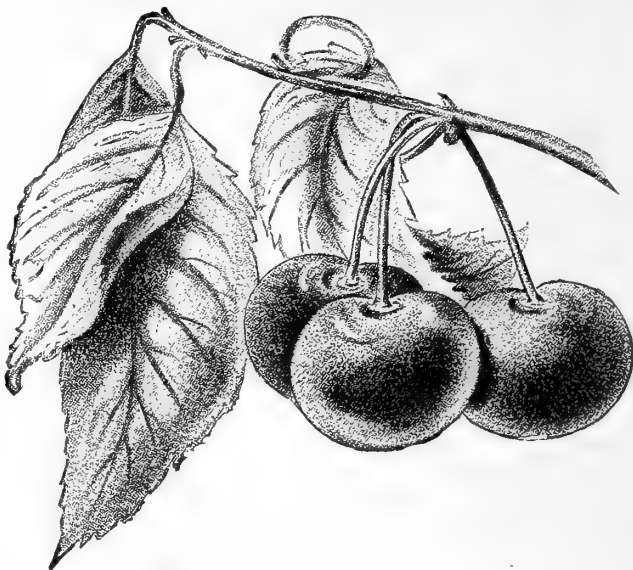
Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

Empress Eugenie—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish-red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

Leib—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Louis Phillippe—Large size; flesh red, tender juicy, with mild sub-acid flavor; very vigorous and productive, of great value. A native of France.

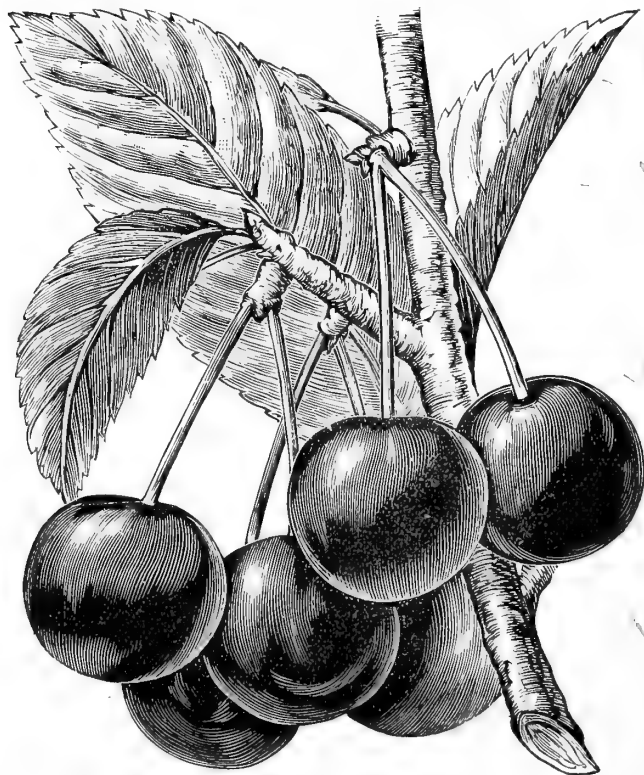
May Duke—Large red; juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency, Large—A large red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

Olivet—A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet sub-acidulous flavor.

Ostheim—A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet.

Wragg—A new and valuable acquisition, which promises to become one of the leading sorts; very large with a sweet sub-acid flavor.



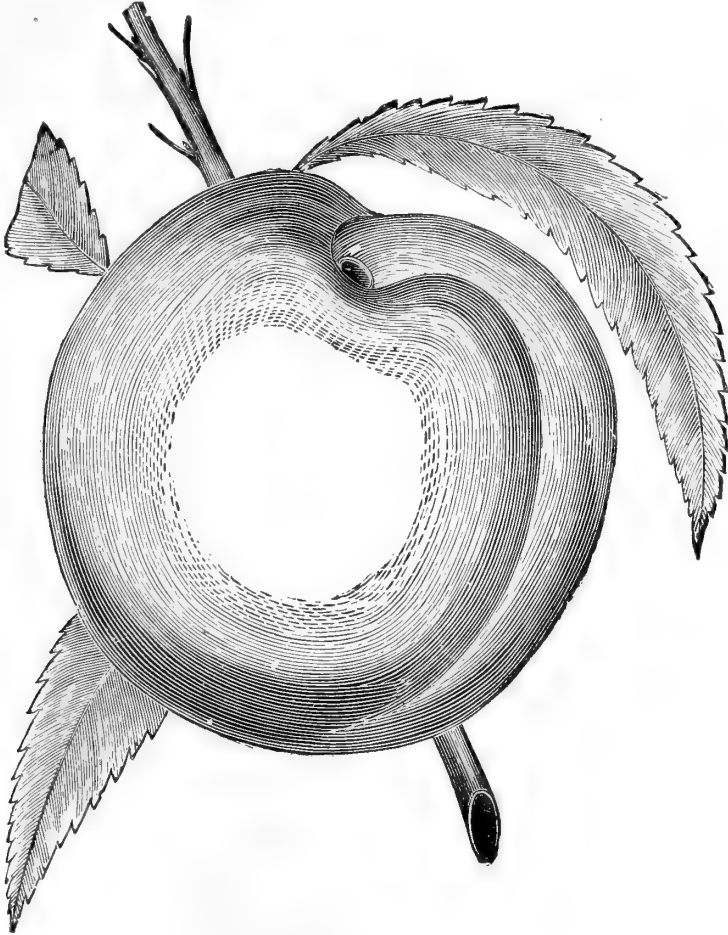
OSTHEIM.

Our Trees are young, thrifty and sure growers.

PEACHES.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped into distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

Peaches are fast growers and the crops that are planted among them are the most important part in peach culture. Continuous working will cause the trees to grow fast, become short-lived and bear but little fruit; on the other hand if the trees are worked only enough to produce a good healthy growth and then their vigor checked by sodding, it will harden the wood and form fruit buds. They will be both hardy and productive in this way.



EARLY DAVIDSON, AS HARDY AS AN APPLE TREE.

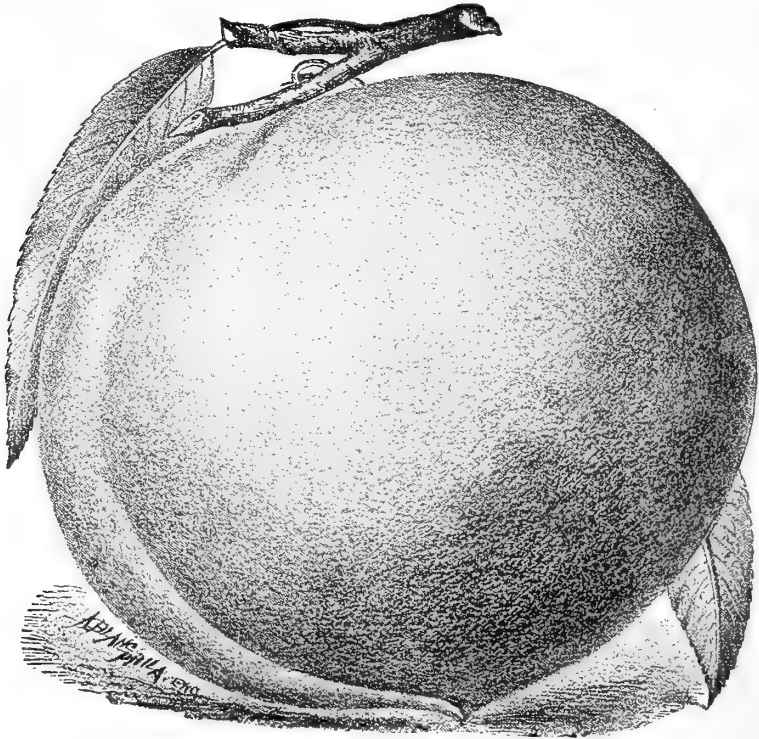
In ordinary rich soil peaches require no mulching, but hoed crops should be planted among them the first four years after planting. Then seed the ground in August or September into meadow. This will check the growth and develop and mature the buds for fruit, and let the orchard remain in meadow. In case the trees should become feeble from constant and heavy bearing and the fruit small, a coat of short hog manure should be scattered on the surface around the tree, or the ground plowed and worked.

Our experience in the culture of peaches is not to do any trimming on the trees further than to form a uniform crown, while the trees are young, and afterwards keep the bodies and lower parts of the main limbs clean from shoots and sprouts. If any limbs on the trees become dry, remove them at once. Wash the trees every year in May with weak lye or strong soap suds, to kill the insects that harbor in the crevices of the bark. Our method to secure sound and

These Nurseries are 35 years old—just in the prime of life.

healthy fruit every year is to spray the trees the same as for plums, using 200 gallons of water instead of 160 to the pound of London Purple. Spray your trees in the evening or on a cloudy day. This requires but little work, and kills all the insects. It may be mentioned here that it is of great importance that the right varieties be set out, as there are hardy sorts among peaches as well as in apples and pears; some varieties will stand from 10 to 15 degrees more cold than others. We have trees here on our place that were planted in the year 1876 (Centennial year) that have borne from 8 to 10 crops and the trees to-day are still sound and healthy.

Peaches have done very well the past seven or eight years. Our Alexander, Amsden and Early Davidson were loaded with fine fruit in 1890; Washtenaw county had a full crop of all kinds of peaches, which sold at \$3.50 per bushel hanging on the trees. We planted a large peach orchard the past spring, for market, and we advise all land owners who have favorable locations to do the same thing, and make yearly profits of hundreds of dollars per acre. Late Crawford's were sold in small half peck baskets, bringing \$4.25 per bushel; some trees bore five bushels. The season of 1891 was one of the greatest peach seasons ever known in the history of horticulture; the fruit all sold at good round figures, with an enormous profit to the grower. Many farmers made fortunes in their last season's peach crop. The prevailing prejudice against peaches that the trees will winter kill and that there is too much risk in setting out peach orchards for profit seems to be quite universal; we can say, however from actual experience, that our peaches have done very well the past ten years, bearing heavy crops nearly every year. Even if we should have an irregular winter, the weather continually changing from severe cold to warm, and the trees be injured, we could well afford the loss, since the trees in most cases would then have paid for themselves ten times over. A great deal depends upon the sorts that are planted, as some varieties are much hardier than others; some will come out all right when the mercury falls to 25 below zero, while others will be injured at 15 below zero. During our experience of many years we have discovered a new and valuable method of treating the peach orchard to make the trees nearly as hardy as apple trees, and at the same time making them unusually productive. Many of our farmers have very desirable and favorable locations for a peach orchard, especially if sheltered on the west side, either by buildings, timbered woods or a hill-side; they are sure to make peach growing a success, if they will but set out the trees, which will not cost them much, as peach trees are lower in price than other fruit trees.



ELBERTA.

Alexander's Early (Alexander)—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ills. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Amsden's June (Amsden)—Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed.

Bilyeu's Late October—Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper. An excellent very late peach.

Barnard's Early—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. First of September. One of the hardiest.

Coolidge's Favorite—Large, white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull, red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Early Davidson—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white, with red cheek, very delicious. The hardiest peach tree grown. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. We can most heartily recommend this variety where all other sorts have failed.

Early Canada—Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, firm quality and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

Elberta—A very large, yellow, slightly shaded, free-stone peach; claimed to be very productive and a profitable market variety.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Early York (Serrated or Early York, Early Purple)—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and

juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome. The originator says he sold the fruit readily at first for \$12 per dozen peaches.

George IV—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Globe—A rapid vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September and October.



[ABOVE CUT IS ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE]

Honest John—Medium to large yellow; flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Hale's Early—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy good grower and productive. The earliest good peach we have, and promises to be a leading orchard variety.

Hill's Chili—Tree very hardy, slow grower, great bearer; excellent; late.

Jacques' Rareripe—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Large Early York—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.

Morris White—Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

You should plant the Clairgeau de Nantes Pear. Read its history.

✓ The New Prolific.

An Accidental Seedling.

A new and very large peach originated near Tiffin, O., and introduced by us in 1890. Fruit is very large and handsome, ripening right after Early Crawford; flesh yellow, juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Free stone. The tree is much hardier than the Crawford.

In the winter of '91 to '92, it stood the severe test of 20° below zero without the tree being injured in the least, while the Crawford was badly frozen down. It will bear two bushels to the Crawford's one. It is the handsomest grower of any variety grown.

(SEE COLORED ILLUSTRATION.)

This peach being a freestone, very large in size and beautiful in shape and color, ripening as it does between the Early and Late Crawfords, at a time when large peaches are very scarce, and the tree being a great bearer, extremely hardy in growth and habits, and magnificent in appearance, is without question the best peach grown. It has created a revolution among fruit growers. It has conquered all opposition and won its way to the front rank, where it stands the crowned KING of the peach orchard.

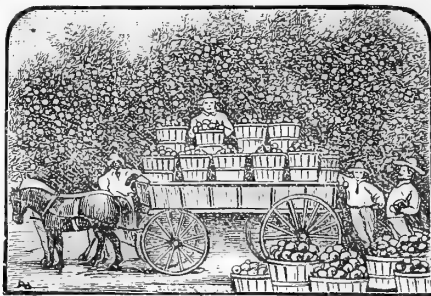
Fac Simile of New Prolific Tag.



[The Color of the New Prolific Trade Mark Tag is Red.]

Please Take Notice.

No person is authorized to sell this peach except those who carry the New Prolific Certificate of Authority. Every tree must be numbered and have Trade Mark Tag attached as represented above. None genuine without.



GATHERING NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES.

Old Mixon Cling-stone—Large pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best cling-stone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free-stone—Large; pale yellow; with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Red Cheek Melocoton—Fruit large; skin yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting. An excellent peach. Ripens late in September.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; promises highly as a late, showy market sort.

We send out no tree or plant that we would not set ourselves.



NEW PROLIFIC

1890

A new and very large peach, introduced in 1890 by Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich. Fruit is very large and handsome, ripening right after Early Crawford; flesh yellow, juicy, with very rich, sub-acid flavor; tree unusually hardy, much more hardy and productive than Crawford.



SNOW'S ORANGE.

Steadley—Fruit very large, of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone and of a delicious flavor. Early in October.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek, flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Smock Free—(Beer's Smock)—Large orange red or yellow; flesh red at the stone; moderately juicy and rich. Very productive and a valuable late market variety. First of Oct.

Snow's Orange—Medium size; orange yellow with a deep dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone, good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. Fore part of Sept.

Wager—Large, yellow and red, flesh yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of August.

Wheatland—Large, golden yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Wonderful—A free-stone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree wonderfully prolific.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

Fruit culture is healthful, pleasant and profitable.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Said to be the hardiest of all Apricots, and to have stood the test of 30 degrees below zero without injury. In Kansas and Nebraska they have been planted quite largely and are reported as being remarkably healthy and free from diseases and insects.

A reliable method to employ in growing Apricots is to plant them on the east side of walls and buildings and train the tree in grape vine shape by fastening the limbs against the building.

Alexander—Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Catharine—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium sized; yellow; mild sub-acid; good.

Gibb—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy

and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety, and a decided acquisition. August.

Nicholas—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

Native Varieties.

These are for southern and western sections and are very productive and delicious in flavor.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

NECTARINES.

These are, in appearance, the most waxlike and exquisite of all fruits for dessert.

Boston—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, pleasant.

Pittmaston's Orange—Large, orange and yellow, rich, excellent, freestone.

QUINCES.

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Quinces are always in good demand and seldom bring less than \$3.00 per bushel. They bear heavy annual crops and are among the most profitable fruits which can be grown, as they begin bearing the second or third year after setting. This fruit ought to be more extensively grown for market.

True to Name and Quality.

MONROE, Mich., Sept. 3, 1892.

To all who are interested in the business of fruit growing I would recommend Greening Bros. as a trustworthy firm where you always get what you buy *true to name and quality*. My own purchase of \$150.00 has been extremely satisfactory.

(Amount of order, \$150.00.)

J. M. WEID.

Done as Agreed.

PORT HOPE, Mich., Sept. 5, 1892.

I have bought trees from Greening Bros. for the last four years and they have always acted honorably and *done as agreed*. Their stock was always first class and gave entire satisfaction.

DAVID A. HARVIE.

(Size of plantation 100 Plum Trees.)

We are situated at the extreme west end of Lake Erie.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

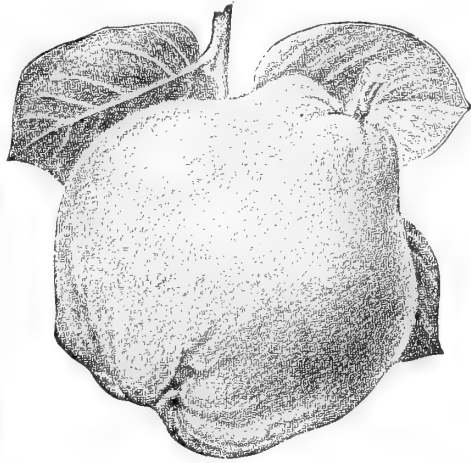
Angers—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Meech's Prolific—The most prolific of all known varieties; ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed and size large.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one third larger; of the same form

and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.



CHAMPION.

GRAPES.

There is a pressing need of more light on grape culture, for the reason that such knowledge can be turned to good account by nearly all classes. We cannot all have an orchard or even a single fruit tree. Some have not room for a single row of currant bushes or a strawberry bed; but who has not room for a grape vine? Its branches may be trained on a building or a fence. Its roots will run under the sidewalk, along the foundation, beneath the buildings—anywhere and everywhere—in search of plant food, which, dissolved in water, is carried to the leaves, and boiled down, as it were, and converted into grapes. What an opportunity this is for every man and woman to add to the comfort, health and happiness of those depending on them. Fruit culture gives to workmen almost the only opportunity of adding to their income outside of working hours, and this branch of it is especially inviting.

Raising grapes is unquestionably the most profitable industry for which the soil can be utilized; they come into bearing often the 2d year after planting and are sure to produce a good crop of fine fruit every year. Grape vines require less labor and are easier worked than almost any other farm crop we know of. No machinery is required further than a plow, cultivator, hoe and spade. There is an increasing demand for the fruit, especially for the new sorts that have come into prominence recently, which are so superior to the old varieties on account of their more important qualifications in flavor, color and season of ripening. Our favorite varieties of grapes which we recommend our patrons to plant for profit are Moore's Early, as a very early grape (ripening three weeks before the Concord) Worden, ripening next, sweet, delicious; Brighton, ripening next, sweetest red grape known, large clusters; and Niagara, the best white grape on earth: this grape keeps from 30 to 60 days after being picked, if picked carefully and placed in a cool dry place, and generally sells at from 8 to 15 cents per pound; clusters very large, heavy bearer, hardy, thrifty grower, sweet and attractive. The Concord is an old reliable and well known grape.

Reader—Please stop to figure the enormous profits from a vineyard, at only ten pounds of grapes to the vine.

Patrons desirous of obtaining explicit pruning instruction will please write for our pamphlet, "Treatise on Fruit Culture," mailed free to patrons. Having a life-long experience on grape culture, and ten acres of experimental vineyard devoted expressly for experimenting and testing the merits of the different varieties and their habits. We will cheerfully answer all inquiries concerning locations, culture, treatment, marketing, etc.

Our vines are very strong and vigorous in growth. Two year old vines are the most preferable to plant and will produce a fine crop the third season after transplanting.

The Future of Michigan depends upon her Fruits.

CLASS I—Black Grapes.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it one of the most valuable market grapes.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts.

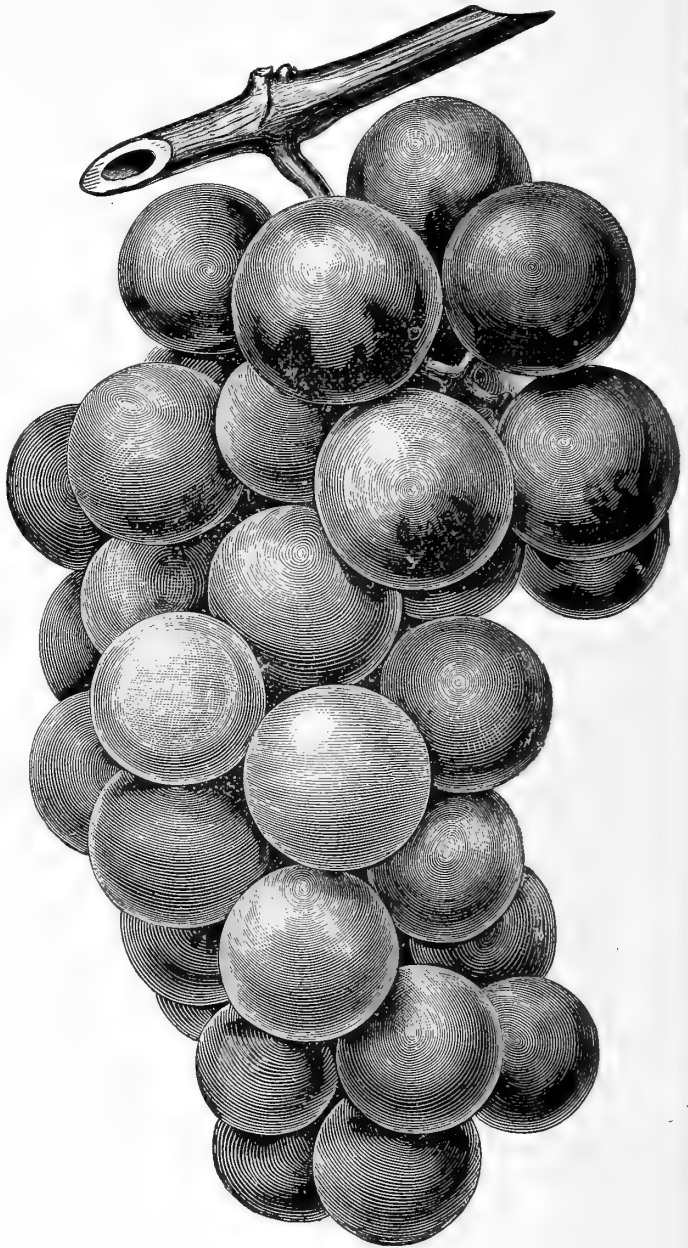
Hartford Prolific—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens three weeks before the Isabella; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

Ive's Seedling—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid centre. Valuable at the south.

Merrimac (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers' sort.

Mills—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

Moore's Early—A new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury to

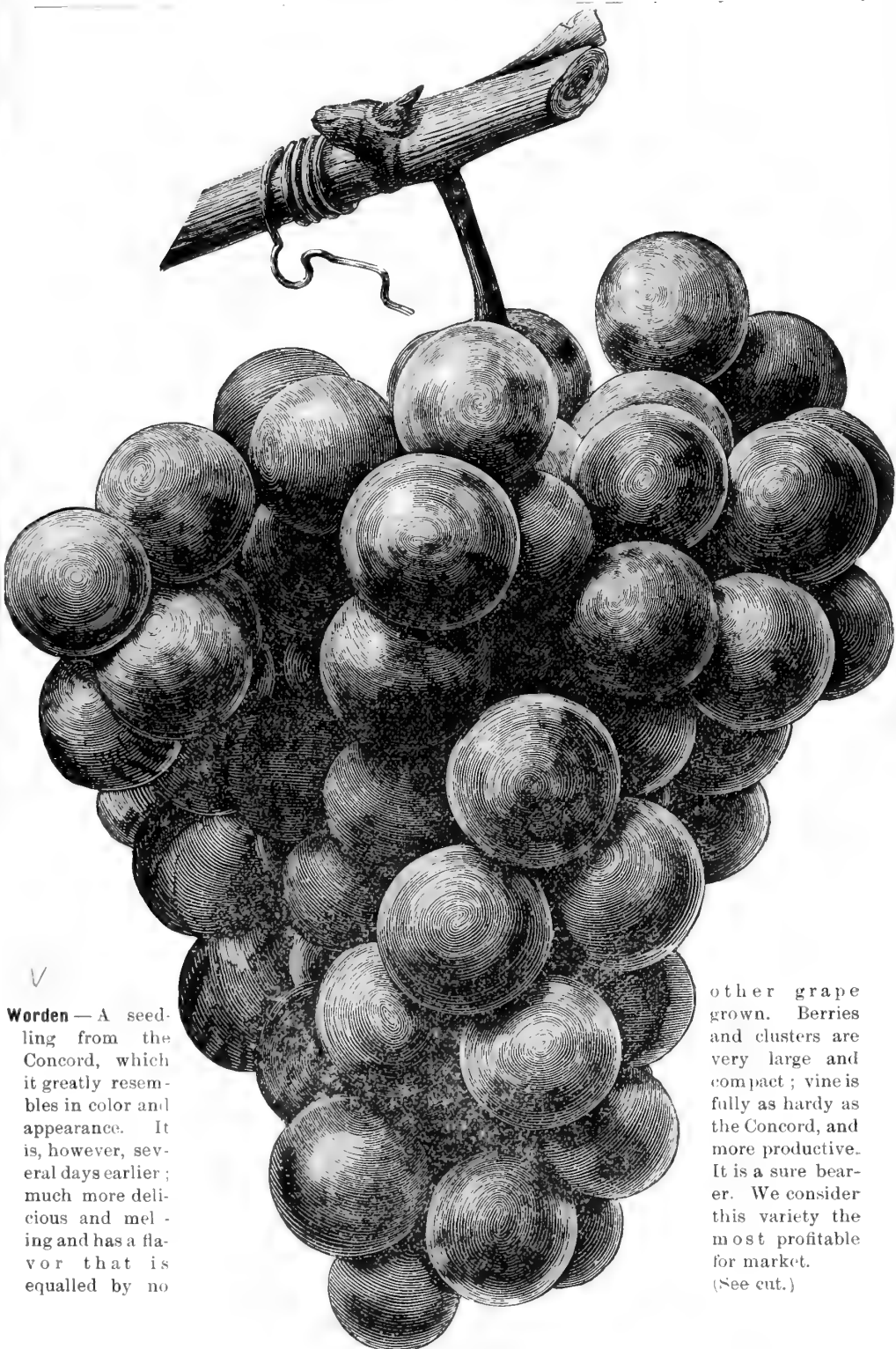


MOORE'S EARLY.

it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does, ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4).—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than the Isabella.

But help me to Trees and I will help myself to Fruit.



V
Worden — A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equalled by no

other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. We consider this variety the most profitable for market. (See cut.)

WORDEN GRAPE.

But Help me to Money and I will Help myself to Friends.

Class II.—Red or Purplish Grapes.

✓ **Agawam** (Roger' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme North.

✓ **Brighton**—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be *without an equal* among early grapes.

✓ **Catawba**—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature in Western New York.

✓ **Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

✓ **Diana**—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; one of the longest keepers we have. The Diana is a rampant grower, sometimes producing a great growth of wood at the expense of the fruit, unless root-pruned, or planted in a very ordinary soil.

Iona—A seedling of the Diana, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, several years since. Bunches large, sufficiently compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender from the circumference to the center, with a very rich, sprightly flavor. Should find a place in every garden where the season is long enough to ripen it.



JEFFERSON.

✓ **Jefferson**—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Concord.

✓ **Lindley** (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best and earliest of Rogers'.

✓ **Massasoit** (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium, flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

✓ **Moyer**—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough but thin; pulp tender and juicy.

✓ **Salem** (No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids. Bunch large, berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

Are Greatly Pleased.

NEWPORT, Mich., August 30, 1892.

As a great many inquiries have been made of us as to the stock of fruit trees we purchased of you a year ago, we desire to say in all fairness to you that the stock was superior to any nursery stock we ever saw, and thanks to you for the instructions we received from you in regard to planting and care of the trees we have the finest plantation for its age in the state. By following the instructions you gave us we have attained a degree of success not thought possible by us and our friends. We also thank you, gentlemen, for the instructions on shipping our fruit. Our Clapp's Favorite and other pears bring us from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel, while our neighbors are selling for 75c or even less.

We are greatly pleased with your fair and square dealing, and we are always pleased to recommend your stock, your business methods and your integrity to any and all persons desiring to go into fruit growing.

J. W. WARD & SON.

Size of Order: 1,000 Trees and Vines.

Help Their Patrons in Getting Profits.

PETERSBURGH, Mich. Sept. 1, 1892.

The nursery stock purchased from you gives me full satisfaction. I can gladly recommend Greening Bros. as honorable upright business men. They help their patrons in getting every possible profit from their plantations.

HERMAN GAERTNER.

Size of Order: 5,484 Trees and Plants.

107 Out of 108.

KILMANAGH, Mich. Sept. 1, 1892.

I have known Greening Bros. for the last twelve years and have had dealings with them every year since that time. It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the fact that these dealings were always satisfactory. They are good square honest men and they do just what they agree. Three years ago they set out 108 fine apple trees and 107 of them grew. They are all large and thrifty and some of them are bearing. They are larger than some of my neighbors' New York trees which were set out 6 or 8 years ago.

SAMUEL GEIGER.

Amount of purchase: \$153.00.

"The Ring and Gleam of Gold."

ERIE, Mich., August 25, 1892.

We do not hesitate to say the trees we got from Greening Bros. were far better than any other we ever planted. We are so well pleased with their way of doing business that in future all our large orders will be entrusted to them. We place great confidence in them as every promise that they made has "the ring and gleam of gold."

ISAIAH COSSINO & SON.

Size of Order: 4,570 Trees and Bushes.

We sell our stock with honest names and at honest prices.

Vergennes—Originated at Vergennes, Vt., near Lake Champlain. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific." Its keeping qualities are superior.

Walter—A new variety, originated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A cross between Diana and Delaware, and partaking of the characteristics of each; vine a free grower, leaves very large and thick; an over abundant bearer; clusters very much larger than Delaware, berry nearly round, nearly as large as Catawba, of a deeper red than Delaware.

Woodruff's Red—A large handsome grape from Michigan, said to be a seedling of Concord, but of much stronger native aroma. Its large size of bunch and berry makes it remarkably showy, and it is therefore a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage and entirely hardy; ripens early.

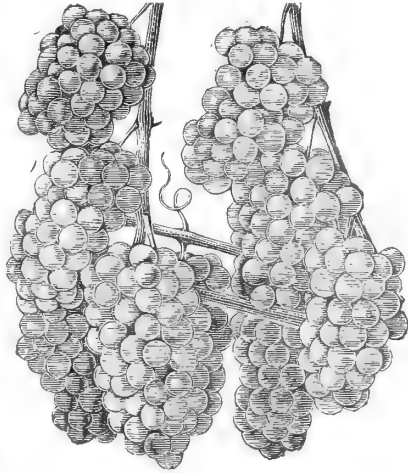
Class III—White Grapes.

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; white; bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy. A wine grape.

Lady Washington—The following description by Charles Downing, who has been familiar with the original vine from its infancy, does but simple justice to this valuable and beautiful hybrid: "Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; short jointed; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh, soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good; it ripens with the Concord."

Martina—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium and shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy, but very good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy. Deservedly popular.

Moore's Diamond—A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord. Quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.



NIAGARA GRAPE.

Niagara—This new white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and fine flavor.

Pocklington—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters place this in the front rank of white grapes. Ripens with Concord.

Right Royal Treatment.

ERIE, Mich., Sept. 4.
Having dealt with the firm of Greening Bros. for the past three years I can pronounce them "bale fellows well met." The bold and enterprising manner in which they conduct their immense business is only rivaled by their prompt and faithful dealings and *right royal treatment* of all their patrons.

GEORGE R. AGNEW.

Prop'r Lookout Fruit Farm.

Size of Order: 9,827 Trees and Vines

Like Men and Gentlemen.

IRONVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1892.
It is with pleasure that we write this acknowledgment of Greening Bros.' promptness, carefulness and square dealing in filling our orders last Spring. We can candidly aver that in our dealings with them they did their best to furnish us promptly with carefully selected stock and in every particular treated us *like men and gentlemen*.

FREDERICK BROS.

Size of Order: 15,850 Trees and Plants.

All They Were Represented.

PORT ARTHUR, Mich., Sept. 26, 1892.
The fruit trees we received from your nurseries were *all they were represented to be*. The summer of 1891 was very dry in our county, but they did fine and are looking splendid. We would recommend any one wishing trees to secure them from Greening Bros.

(Signed)

THOMAS SULLIVAN,
FRANK SULLIVAN.

Size of Order: \$356.00.

Simply Immense.

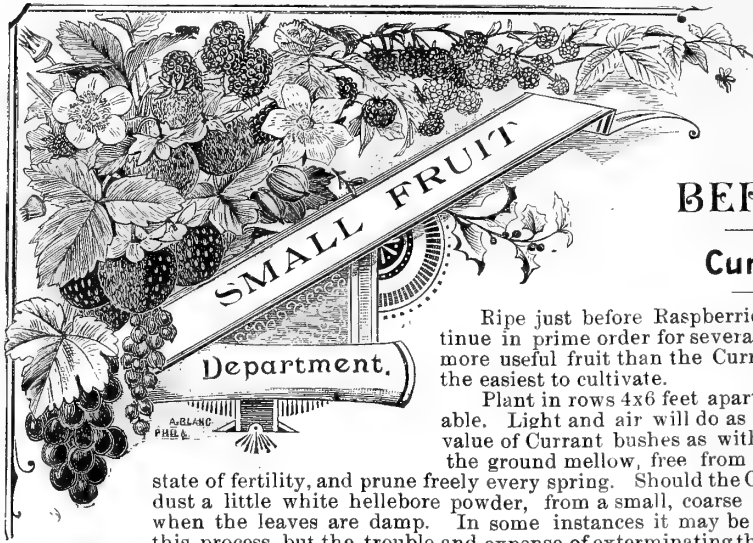
MANCHESTER, Mich., October 3, 1892.
I am pleased to inform you that the trees I received from you last Spring are doing remarkably well, and I am delighted over the growth they have made. In my judgment a man cannot help making a success of fruit growing by following your instructions, and I think your way of doing business is *simply immense*.

Yours truly,

LAMBERT DRESSLEHOUSE.

Size of Order: 11,921 Trees and plants.

Read our testimonials. We have thousands like them.



BERRIES.

Currants

Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, and continue in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows 4x6 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the Currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if

the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Black Champion—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua county, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. A great acquisition.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Long Bunched Holland.—Very large berry and remarkably long cluster, red and much esteemed as a market berry.

Lee's New Prolific Black—A new English variety. The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness, of any yet introduced. The bunches are very long; fruit very large and sweet. For market and domestic use it has no equal.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in a fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.



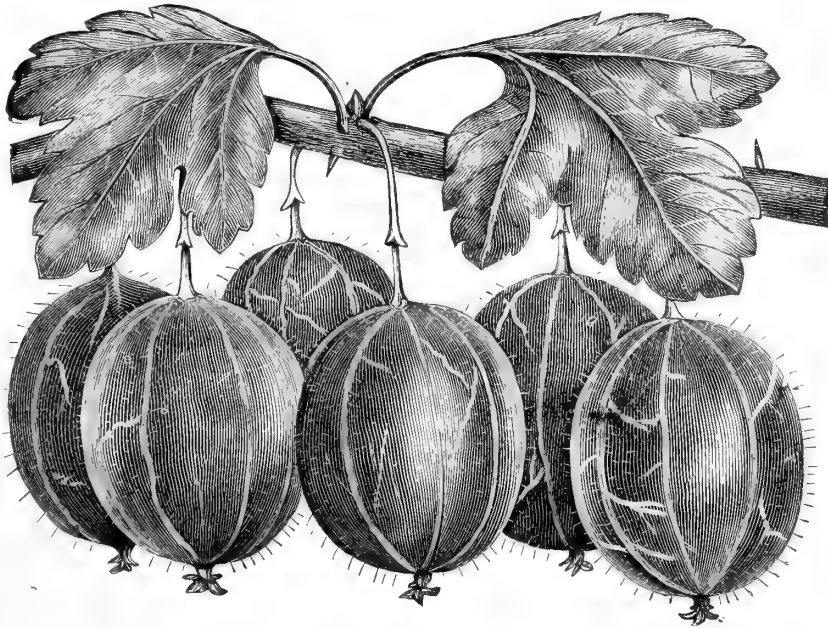
Our Motto: "Fair and Honorable Dealing."

Gooseberries.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack the gooseberry before the currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a currant plantation, and the worms exterminated on these, there will be little if any trouble from them on the currant bushes.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Downing—Originated at Newburg, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh, soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor.

Industry—Very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable, as it is the largest grown. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has been tested by the side of the best

American and English sorts and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation wherever gooseberries can be grown.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

Triumph—An American seedling, free from mildew, approaching the best English sorts in size and productiveness. Color light green to yellow, of good quality; berries of remarkable size, often seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Has produced sixty-five berries on a twig twelve inches long. Annual bearer, has been fruiting in Pennsylvania on originator's ground since 1869 with no trace of mildew.

"Be aye stickin' in a tree, Jock; it will aye be growin' when ye're sleepin'."

Blackberries.

A well known fruit, indigenous to this country, and as it ripens just as raspberries are gone, when there is a great scarcity of small fruit, it is almost indispensable to every garden.

CULTURE.—If grown by the hedge plan (which is perhaps the best, as they will then support each other), plant rows seven feet apart and three feet apart in the rows, and as soon as the new growth gets three feet high, pinch it off; this will cause them to branch out, and when the side branches get two feet long, nip them off also; if they are thus pinched back they will grow low and stocky, will grow more and better fruit, and will not break down with the wind. Allow but three or four stalks to grow in each hill, hoeing off all the rest as they sprout. If kept cut off the whole strength of the roots goes to the main stocks, and they yield enormous crops and are easily attended to. Blackberries should not be worked after July, as working after that time causes a late growth, which is easily killed by winter.

Early Harvest—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

Erie—*Very large and very early.* Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best. This variety is the greatest fruit producer, the most vigorous grower and deepest rooter of all blackberries grown. Although not quite so hardy as the Snyder, yet it seldom fails, and will withstand the drouth without injury to the berries better than any other sort.

Lawton (New Rochelle)—The well known market variety.

Wilson's Early—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive, ripens up the fruit together,

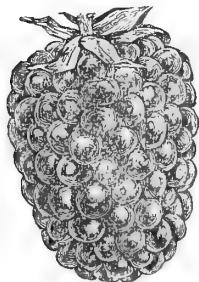
and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

Taylor's Prolific—A new variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30° below zero unharmed. Berries large (nearly as large as Kittatinny) and of the highest quality. Canes of strong, spreading growth, and in productiveness it is simply remarkable, fully equalling in this respect the Snyder, which it nearly doubles in size. It ripens with Kittatinny. The editor of the *Indiana Farmer*, in speaking of this variety, says: "Never have we seen such masses of fruit growing on vines before. The strong stalks were literally bent down to the ground with the weight that was upon them."

Wachusett Thornless—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive.

Dewberry.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Well Satisfied.

DUNDIE, Mich., August 25, 1892.

My dealings with Greening Bros. were always of the most satisfactory character, and I would not advise any one to go anywhere else to buy fruit trees, as they could not be better suited in stock and price of same. *I am well satisfied.*

F. P. PEARCE.

Size of Order: 6,150 Trees and Plants.

Lucretia—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall growing sorts. Valuable both for home use and market. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy, and remarkably productive, with very large, showy, flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet, and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proved highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry family.

Front Rank Among Nurserymen.

CHELSEA, Mich., Sept. 1892.

I have bought fruit trees quite extensively of Greening Bros. and for fair, honorable and upright dealing they take *front rank among nurserymen*. They are worthy the patronage of planters, and parties wishing first-class, prime nursery stock would do well to confer with them.

JOHN CLARK.

Size of Order: 1,521 Fruit Trees.

Trim Trees and Bushes yearly, but not severely.

Raspberries.

Few people, even tillers of the soil, know to what extent the raspberry has been grown of late years. This is more especially the case with black caps. Some who raised from one to five acres now raise from ten to fifty. The price has not come down, nor is it likely to. Black caps are so easily dried that the grower will not pay express charges and commission unless he is pretty sure of a fair price. Red varieties are seldom or never dried. If they can not be sold at a paying price they are canned or made into jam or jelly. Any good variety—either black or red—will yield more bushels to the acre than corn, and from three to six crops may be obtained from a single planting. One should have some knowledge of fruit culture before he can expect great success. If really anxious to learn, he can get this knowledge from the experience of others. The directions in this little book, if faithfully carried out, would insure success. Raspberries are worth from three to eight dollars a bushel; they meet with a ready sale, they are nice to handle, they do not exhaust the soil, and they come into market at a time when every one is earning money and is willing to spend it, and in school holidays, when cheaply gathered.

CULTURE—When plants arrive, plant at once or “heel them in.” Prepare the soil as recommended for strawberries. Unlike strawberries, raspberries are rather benefited by shade, if not too dense. In field culture all but the “cap” varieties should be planted in rows six feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows; the “caps” six by three and a half feet. In garden culture plant “caps” five by three feet; the others three feet apart each way. In planting expose the roots to frost, wind and sun as little as possible, and press the earth about the plants very firmly with the feet. Do not plant on a windy day, and do not plant deep. So soon as planted cut back the canes so within a few inches of the ground, and fall-set plants should have a small mound of earth made over each plant, to protect them from sudden freezing and thawing. Keep the soil loose and free of weeds throughout the season, treating all suckers as weeds, except three to five to a hill, if kept in hills, or a single row if kept in rows, for fruiting. It is best to plant something of an assortment, as there is a difference in flavor and times of ripening. Do not let them grow up long, slender canes, as is too often done, but pinch them back when three feet high, and when side shoots get fifteen inches long pinch again. It will well repay the little trouble and time required. You will get better fruit and double the quantity, and canes will not require staking. To keep a raspberry bed in good condition, the old, weak and dead woods should be cut out every season soon after the fruit is gathered, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. Black caps cannot be planted in the fall successfully. In cultivating raspberries for market in this locality earliness is very desirable.

Hints on Marketing Berries.

Provide neat crates and baskets. Do not be tempted to use a dirty basket or crate, even if given to you. In selling, everything depends on having fine, large fruit put up in attractive packages.

Give each picker a stand, which can be made of lath, to hold four quart boxes, and instruct them, and see to it that they handle the berries much more carefully than they do eggs. Have them put the small and imperfect ones in one basket, and the large fine ones in the other three. If you have a good variety and have cared for them well, there will be very few small ones. Round up the box well and turn the stem ends of the top ones down. This gives a showy appearance, and is much better than topping off with extra large ones. Customers like to receive a full quart, and just as good berries at the bottom as at the top of the basket. For a market 500 miles or more distant, berries must be picked in a very firm or partially green condition. This condition can only be learned by experience.

If possible engage one party to take all your berries at a uniform price. An enterprising groceryman for your home trade, and a reliable commission merchant if you are obliged to send to a city. You will not be likely to make a bargain in advance with a commission merchant unless your berries are well known to him. In a home market it is a great advantage to be able to deliver your berries and have them off your hands. Price paid pickers is 2 cents for red, and 1½ cents for black caps. Women are preferred, then girls, then boys. To have picking done well requires close supervision. If you would be successful your picking must be done well at any cost.

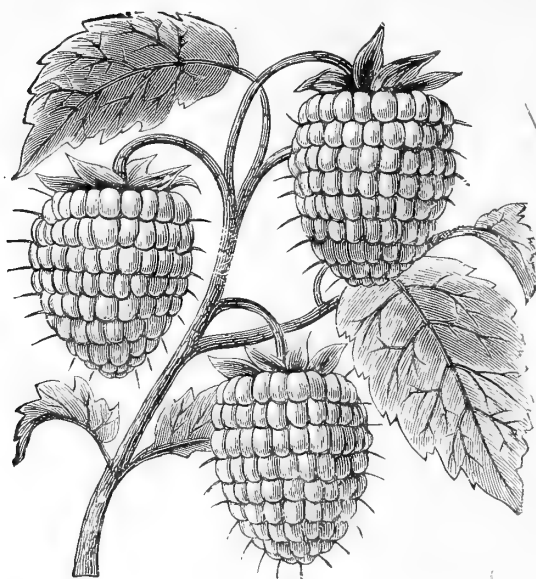
Avoid jolting in carrying berries to market or depot. Have commission men report condition on arrival, and bring every influence to bear on railway and steamboat men to have them handle the crates carefully.

Class I.—Red and Yellow Varieties.

Brandywine (Susqueco)—Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Caroline—A seedling from Brinkle's Orange, combining the peculiarly melting and luscious flavor of that variety, with canes of great vigor, entire hardiness, and extreme productiveness. Color pale salmon; berries large and of fine quality.

Cuthbert (The Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy, and immensely productive. “I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture.”—Chas. Downing. “Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds, and it surpasses all others.”—E. P. Roe.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a *rich golden yellow*. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Hansel—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Cane vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early (so early that it has thus far wholesaled in New York at twenty-five cents per pint), and we have a variety of the greatest merit.

Herstine—Large; oblong; crimson; moderately firm; flavor sub-acid and very good; half hardy. An abundant and early bearer.

Marlboro—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best large early berry for the North.

Philadelphia—An old market sort of moderate size and fair quality; very hardy and productive. Still grown largely in some places.

Rancocas—A very early raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Brandywine. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive; good quality; a good shipper; ripens its crop in ten days or two weeks. A very valuable market berry.

Reliance—A seedling from Philadelphia but much more valuable. Flesh firm; quality good; canes hardy and productive. A valuable sort.

Shaffer's Colossal—Fruit large; purple, soft, with a sprightly, sub-acid flavor; hardy, vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season medium to late.

Class II.—Black Caps.

Earhart—Strong, stocky grower, with an abundance of stout, heavy spines; very hardy; fruit of large size, jet black and of good quality, commencing to ripen early and continues till stopped by freezing in the autumn.

Gregg—Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Johnston's Sweet—Berry nearly as large as Gregg, perfectly black, quite firm, holds its shape well in handling and shipping, in quality sweeter and more delicious than any thing else in the black cap line; in canning and evaporating it retains its sweetness and flavor to a high degree.



GREGG

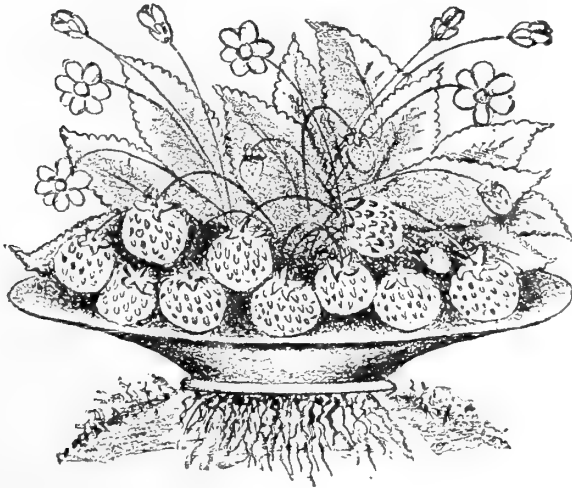
Mammoth Cluster—The largest black cap except Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Ohio—The greatest producer among black caps and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts; berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality. Plants very hardy.

Palmer—A new early black cap of extreme hardiness. Fruit of large size and good qual-

ity. Wonderfully productive, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit.

Souhegan or Tyler—The earliest black raspberry, and the leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet pleasant flavor.



Strawberries.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 in. in rows; for garden 15 in. apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine large fruit keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with a "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit, and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers.

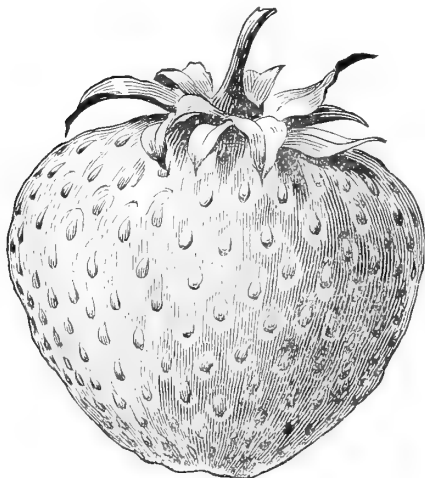
The strawberry is one of the easiest to transplant if properly planted. A very common error is to plant too deep. The fact that plants of cabbage, tomatoes, and many garden vegetables live and thrive better if planted deeply, perhaps leads to this mistake; at any rate if the crowns of strawberry plants are placed below the surface they will decompose and die. In planting, set the plants no deeper in the soil than when growing, or with the leaves even with the surface. The roots should be straightened and placed their full length in the soil, pressing it firmly on every side to prevent drying.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market; each and every variety enumerated has its special merits.

It is "Get up and Git" that makes Men great.

Bidwell—A very promising variety of strong growth, producing a heavy yield of large, conical, bright crimson, smooth, firm, very attractive berries, of excellent quality. Mr. E. P. Rowe, in speaking of it says: "The fruit averaged as large as the Sharpless, was more abundant, firmer and much better flavored. The plants set an enormous quantity of fruit, and carried it well to perfection. I now think there is not a berry in existence that will pay better for high culture. I would set out ten acres if I had the plants."

Bubach's No. 5—(P.) One authority says; "The great strawberry the horticulturists have been seeking and the millions waiting for has been found—Bubach's No. 5, the best out of 500 new seedling varieties. Very pro-



BUBACH NO. 5.

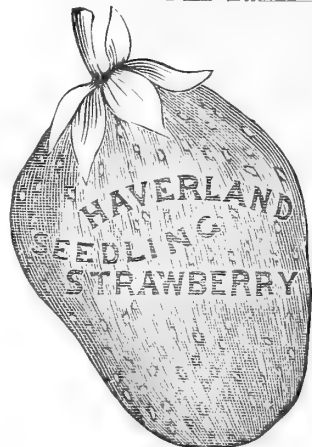
lific, of excellent flavor, sweet sub-acid, and in size simply immense; berries averaging large, many over 2½ inches in diameter and 7 inches in circumference. Its equal has not been produced on this continent." Another says, "Exceeds all others in size, quality and productiveness."

Cumberland Triumph (Jumbo)—Very large, round, of good quality, pale scarlet, soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

Crescent Seedling—(P.) Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color, a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequalled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.

Gandy—Claimed to be the ideal late Strawberry. A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, combining the good qualities of both. Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late, and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries first season plants are set.

Haverland—(P.) Originated in Hamilton county, O., from seed of the Crescent, fertilized by the Sharpless. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the



HAVERLAND.

season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red.

Jessie—Recently introduced from Wisconsin; plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long stout fruit stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

Jewell Strawberry—Among the new kinds. This seems to present great merit, and justifies a test by all who desire the best new varieties.

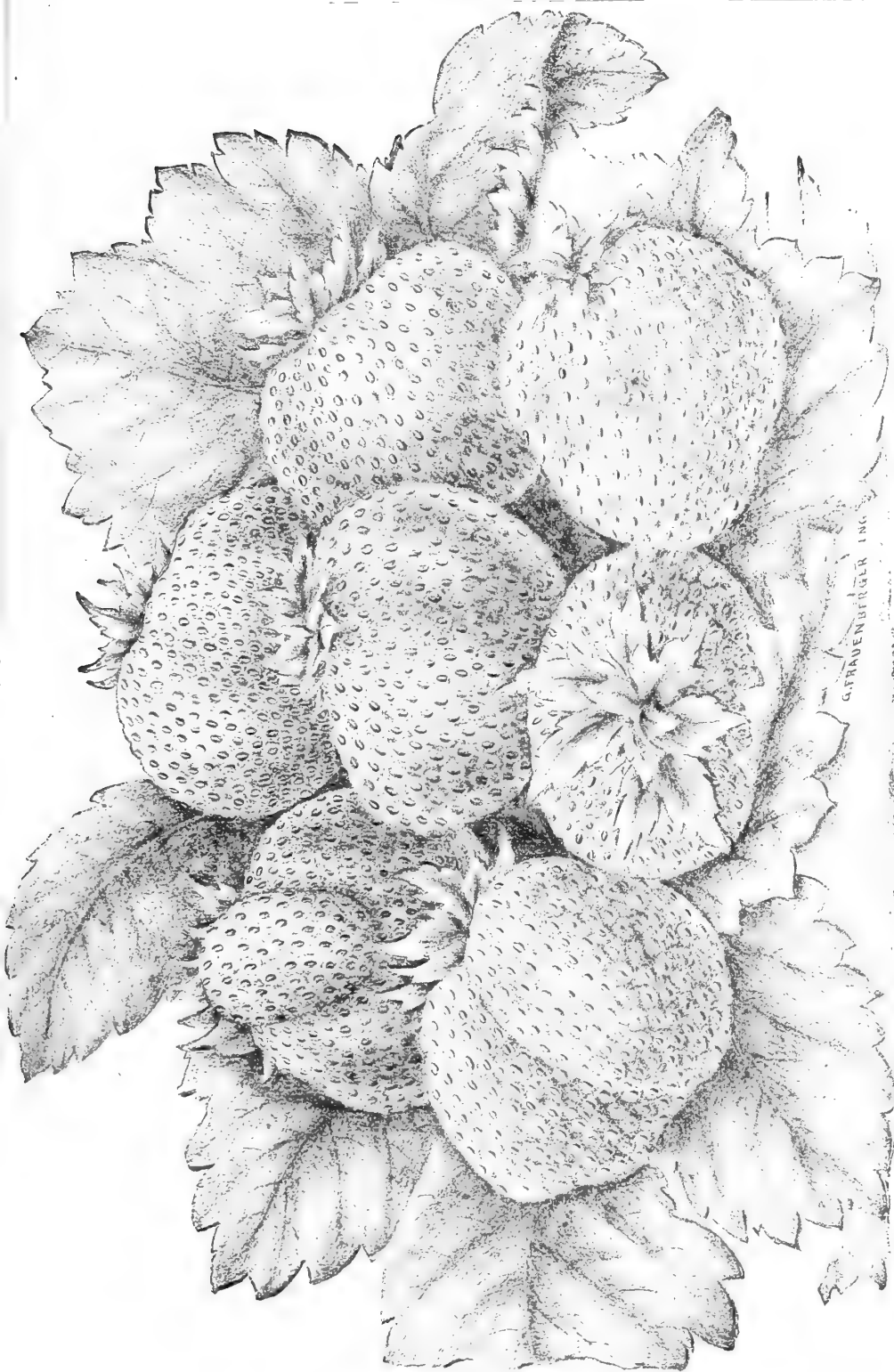
Michel's Early—This is one of the most profitable market berries grown, as it continues to bear for a very long period of time. Ripening earlier than the Wilson it continues until very late. Berries average very large all the way through; it is one of the best shippers, flavor very rich. Plants very vigorous; it is one of the best runners among strawberries. (See cut on opposite page.)

Manchester—(P.) Of good, uniform size and brilliant scarlet color, firm, but melting, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, plant vigorous and productive. A very valuable variety, commences to ripen about mid-season and continues until very late.

Sharpless—Very large, average specimen, under good cultivation, measuring one and a half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Wilson's Albany—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry.

Warfield (P)—A seedling from Illinois, where it has been fruited for several years and is rapidly taking the lead for a market variety. Vigorous grower; tall; blossoms and ripens with the Crescent, claimed to be superior to that variety in every respect and to equal the Wilson as a shipper.



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MICHEL'S EARLY.

He who would have the Fruit must PLANT the Tree.

Colossal Asparagus.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

CULTIVATION—See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and except near the sea shore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Mulberries.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauties of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

New American—A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Superior to the Downing.

Russian—A very hardy rapid growing timber tree of great value, especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of good size and produced in great abundance.

Persimmon, American.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep and thus secure a more tender growth.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early and good. | **Linnaeus**—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Figs.

Brown Turkey—A brownish purple, large, rich and excellent variety. | **Celestial, or Sugar**—Fruit small, but very sweet.

The Winter Banana is the best Apple grown.

Nut Bearing Trees.

Almond, Hardshell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Almond, Soft or Papershell—This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting, a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome round-headed tree producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.

English Walnut or Madeira Nut—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome spreading

head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

Filbert, English—This is of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nut nearly round, rich and of excellent flavor, admired by all for dessert.

Filbert, Purple or Blood-Leaved—This variety resembles the English sort, except that the foliage is purple, making it a very ornamental shrub.

Hickory, Shell Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan—This is a native not belonging to the (Carya) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly; not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

The Par of Excellence.

FLAT ROCK, Mich., Sept. 25, 1892.
For fair and honorable dealing, meritorious treatment and goods the *par of excellence*, we can cheerfully recommend Greening Bros. to all parties wanting nursery stock.

Yours truly,

B. PARISH & SONS.

Size of Order: 11,325 Trees and Plants.

They Come To Bearing.

PIGEON, Mich. Sept. 5, 1892.
GREENING BROS., Monroe, Mich.
DEAR SIR:—We have had the pleasure of seeing quite a number of the varieties of our fruit *come to bearing* and have found them everything you recommended them to be; they were even better than we dared to believe. The Duchess of Oldenburg is a rare beauty. We have had five years of dealings with you and have always found you honest, upright and trustworthy. Wishing your firm a long life and a prosperous one. I remain,
Very respectfully yours, NOAH GEIGER.

Size of Order: Many hundred dollars.

Make It Right.

MONROE, Mich., Nov., 5, 1892.
Two years ago I bought a large bill of vines from Greening Bros., and they all done remarkably well. I would say to my neighbor farmer and all who are interested in raising fruit, do not be afraid to buy of them. You may rest assured that should there be a mistake they will more than *make it right*.

AMOS BOYER.

Size of Order: \$323.21.

Yours Gratefully.

DUNDEE, Mich., Sept. 27, 1892.
We thank you for returning our note so promptly, and we thank you also for the honest and courteous way that you deal with us.

Signed

MR. PETER DESHETLER.

MRS. PETER DESHETLER.

Size of Order: \$530.00.

They Show Their Colors.

FLORA ANNA FRUIT ISLAND, MONROE, Mich.
October 25th, 1892.

GREENING BROS., Monroe, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—As you gentlemen urged me to plant fruit I must say that I am not sorry for having done so. The stock I received from you is as good as can be had anywhere, and all who have seen my plantation say they are as fine a lot of trees as they ever saw. I can also add that those that have begun to bear and *show their colors* have proved excellent fruit. The Worden Grape is far ahead of Concord. It leaves the market when the Concord comes in, and on account of its earliness and high flavor is a good seller. You may freely refer interested planters to me and I will gladly show them around my plantation.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE KAUSLER.

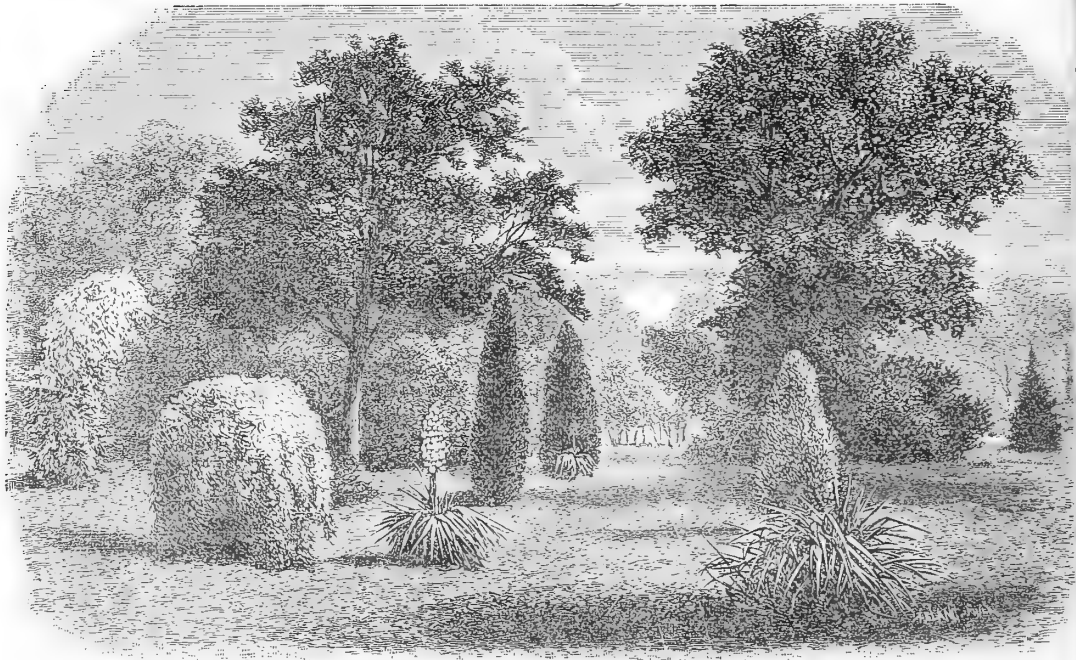
PROP'R

Size Plantation: 1,500 Trees.

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.

Beautify

Your Homes.



WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE.

Woodman spare that tree!
 Touch not a single bough!
 In youth it sheltered me,
 And I'll protect it now.
 'Twas my forefathers's hand
 That placed it near his cot,
 There, Woodman, let it stand,
 Thy axe shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree
 Whose glory and renown
 Are spread o'er land and sea—
 And would thou hew it down?
 Woodman, forbear thy stroke.
 Cut not its earth-born ties;
 Oh, spare that aged oak,
 Now towering to the skies.

When but an idle boy,
 I sought its grateful shade;
 In all their gushing joy
 Here, too, my sisters played.
 My mother kissed me here;
 My father pressed my hand—
 Forgive this foolish tear,
 But let that old oak stand.

My heart-strings 'round thee cling,
 Close as thy bark old friend!
 Here shall the wild-bird sing,
 And still thy branches bend.
 Old tree! the storm still brave!
 And, Woodman, leave the spot;
 While I've a hand to save,
 Thy axe shall harm it not.

—George P. Morris.

Our Shipping Facilities are Unsurpassed.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

General Remarks.

A people of intelligence like unto ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means of refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our stand point there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

What and how to plant must, in a great degree, be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise to plant a variety of hardy, well tested sorts, and although we entitle this department Ornamental, we esteem it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure. Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to the inmates and diminish to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable but thereby saving a large amount of food. They also protect fall wheat, etc.

We are just beginning to appreciate the value and importance of planting Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Evergreens and Evergreen hedges for lawns and yards, and screens for the protection of our orchards and gardens, and yet we have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value or such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of the large cities, who has operated for years past in the following manner: He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it up into liberal sized lots, drives stakes for a house, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that the increasing value of the property will pay him good interest on the investment. When a purchaser goes to look at the property he finds that when his house is built he has, instead of a naked house on a bare lot, a neat and beautiful home with its growing trees and plants, which it would have taken him years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to beautify and improve their home grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in this matter.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf; and don't make your lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free growing trees; if there be a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have many large trees near the house; there should be at least one by the sunny corner, for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreen in ovals or circles.

Keep the shrubs and trees mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

Do not fail to give us a Trial Order.

Erect Growing Desiduous Trees.

Alder (*Alnus*.)

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF (*Laciniata Imperialis*.) A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy. One of the best lawn trees.

Ash.

AMERICAN (*White*.) A fine rapid native growing tree.

Gold-Barked Beech (*Aurea*.)

A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH (*Purpurea*.)

Discovered in a German forest. An elegant vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

FERN-LEAVED BEECH (*Heterophylla*.)

An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

EUROPEAN BEECH (*Sylvatica*.)

A beautiful tree growing to the height of sixty or eighty feet.

White Birch (*Alba*.)

A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

YELLOW—Very showy, glossy leaved, rapid grower, bark yellow.

Catalpa (*Speciosa*.)

The hardiest variety; originated in the west. One of the most rapid growers. Very desirable for shade and timber.

Dogwood (*Cornus*.)

AMERICAN WHITE (*Florida*)—A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in the spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree.

American White Elm (*Americana*.)

A magnificent, stately tree, with wide, spreading head and drooping branches.

English Elm (*Campestris*)—

An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth. Leaves smaller and more regularly cut than the American.

Purple Leaved Elm (*Purpurea*)—

A very beautiful variety; leaves of a rich purple when young.

Scotch or Wych Elm (*Montana*)—

A rapid growing variety, with large, spreading branches.

Purple Fringe—

A much admired small tree or shrub, for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.

White Fringe (*Virginica*.)

A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

Common or White Flowering Horse Chestnut

(*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well known tree, with round dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Buckeye (*Ohioensis*)—Similar to the common, with smaller fruit and yellowish flowers.

Double White Flowering Horse Chestnut

(*Flora alba plena*)—A very fine variety, with large handsome double flowers.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut (*Rubrum*)—

Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deeper green and blooms later; a very showy tree.

Judas Tree or Red Bud (*Cercis*.)

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

Laburnum (*Cytisus*.)

GOLDEN CHAIN.—Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

Larch (*Larix*.)

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*). An excellent, rapid growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

Linden (*Tilia*.)

AMERICAN LINDEN (*Americana*). A rapid growing beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN LINDEN (*Europæa*).—A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN

(*Argentea*).—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and has a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia—One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three or four feet high are preferable.

ACCUMMENTA MAGNOLIA

(*Cucumber Tree*).—A beautiful pyramidal-growing, native species, growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

CONSPICUA MAGNOLIA

(*Chinese White*). Tree of medium size and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

NORBERTIANA MAGNOLIA

(*Norbert's Magnolia*).—Tree a fine, regular grower; foliage fine; flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best.

SOULANGEANA MAGNOLIA

(*Soulange's Magnolia*).—A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

The New Prolific is the King of the Peach orchard.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE (*Negundo fraxinifolium*).—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.



NORWAY MAPLE.

NORWAY MAPLE (*Plantanioides*).

A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth renders it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (*Purpurea*).—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

SCARLET MAPLE (*Rubrum*).—A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet rendering the tree very effective.

SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE (*Saccharinum*). The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE (*Weirii Laciniatum*).—A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees, with cut or dissected foliage.

SILVER LEAVED MAPLE (*Dasy-carpum*).—Of exceedingly rapid growth and most desirable for planting on highways.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*).

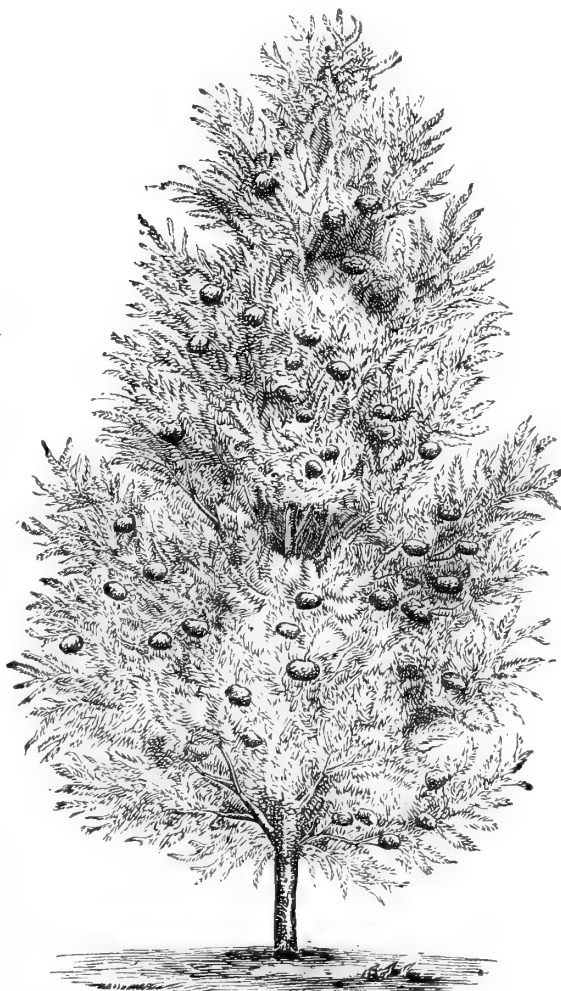
EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*).—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

OAK-LEAVED (*Quercifolia*).—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree. (See cut.)

Peach (*Persica*).

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Flore Rosea Pleno*). Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Flore Alba Pleno*). Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.



MOUNTAIN ASH.

Did you Read our Introduction?

Poplar (*Populus*).

LOMBARDY (*Festigiata*). Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SILVER-LEAVED (*Alba*). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

BLACK ITALIAN—Very large, glossy leaves; immense, rapid and large grower. Noted for shade.

Salisburea.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE (*Adiantifolia*).—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Thorn (*Cratægus*).

DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl.*)—

Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Flore Pleno*).—Has small, double white flowers.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*).—Flowers large, deep carmine, scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*).

TULIPIFERA.—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

Willow (*Salix*).

ROSEMARY-LEAVED (*Rosmarinifolia*).—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round-headed small-tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

Weeping Deciduous Trees.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

EUROPEAN WEEPING (*Excelsior Pendula*).—The common well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space, and growing rapidly.

GOLD-BARK WEEPING (*Aurea Pendula*).—An elegant variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

Beech (*Fagus*).

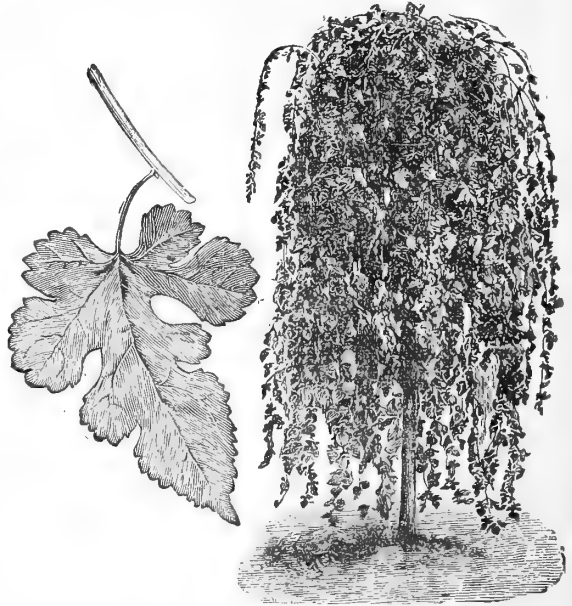
WEEPING (*Pendula*).—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance, when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective, when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

Birch (*Betula*).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Pendula Laciniata*).—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

ELEGANT WEEPING (*Elegans*).—First exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.

YOUNG'S WEEPING (*Youngii*).—Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads dropping to the ground in fine thread-like shoots; very beautiful.



TEA'S WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING (*Semper-florens*).—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

SCOTCH WEEPING (*Montana Pendula*).—A vigorous growing tree, with graceful drooping branches; very distinct.

Fruit Growing is the only Star that Shines

**Linden or Lime Tree (Tilia).****CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.**

WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING (Alba Pendula).—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

Mountain Ash (Sorbus).

WEEPING (Aucuparia Pendula).—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry.—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

Poplar (Populus).

LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING (Grandidentata Pendula).—A variety having when grafted

standard high, long slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

Willow (Salix).

AMERICAN WEEPING (Purpurea Pendula)
An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (Caprea Pendula).—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

WEEPING (Babylonica). The well-known common weeping willow.

In the Farmers' Heaven of Dispair.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Althea or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus*).

The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom.

DOUBLE RED (*Rubra flore pleno*).

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Purpurea flore pleno*).

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba flore pleno*).

SINGLE RED (*Rubrum*).

SINGLE PURPLE (*Purpurea*).

SINGLE WHITE (*Alba*).

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE-FLOWING (*flore pleno fol. variegata*). A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Almond (*Prunus*).

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Japonica rubra, fl. pl.*)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Japonica alba, fl. pl.*)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

Berberry (*Berberis*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*).—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

EUROPEAN (*Vulgaris*).—A fine shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit.

Calycanthus or Sweet Scented Shrub (*Calycanthus*).—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

Clethra.

ALNIFOLIA (*Alder-Leaved*).—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

Current (*Ribes*).

CRIMSON-FLOWERING — Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

YELLOW-FLOWERING.—A native species with yellow flowers.

Deutzia.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Crenata flore pleno*).—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A new variety raised from *Deutzia Crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of *Deutzias*.

SLENDER BRANCHED (*Gracilis*).—A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

ROUGH-LEAVED (*Scabra*).—An exceedingly profuse white-flowering shrub.

Dogwood (*Cornus*).

RED-BRANCHED (*Sanguinea*). A native species very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red.

VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Cornus mascula variegata*).—A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers, early in the spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.

Filbert (*Corylus*).

PURPLE-LEAVED.—A very conspicuous shrub, with dark purple leaves.

Forsythia (Golden Bell).

FORTUNEIL.—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

VIRDISSIMA.—A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring.

Globe Flower (*Japan Kerria*).—A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October.

Halesia (Snow Drop Tree).

SILVER BELL.—A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*. Upright).

RED TARTARIAN.—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

WHITE TARTARIAN.—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

Hydrangea.

OLAKSA.—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom.

THOMAS HOGG.—A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

Fruit Culture is Pleasant and Profitable.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

CHIOANTHUS-LEAVED (*Josikea*).—A fine distinct species of Austria, having dark, shining leaves, and purple flowers in June. Late.

LARGE-FLOWERED WHITE (*Albagrandiflora*).—Very large; pure white tufts of flowers.

PURPLE COMMON (*Vulgaris*). The well-known sort.

Plum (*Prunus*).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*P. Triloba*). A very desirable shrub introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

Privet (*Ligustrum*).

SCOTCH.—A fine growing, branchy shrub, with deep green foliage and white flowers, followed in the Autumn by dark purple berries. Valuable for ornamental hedges.

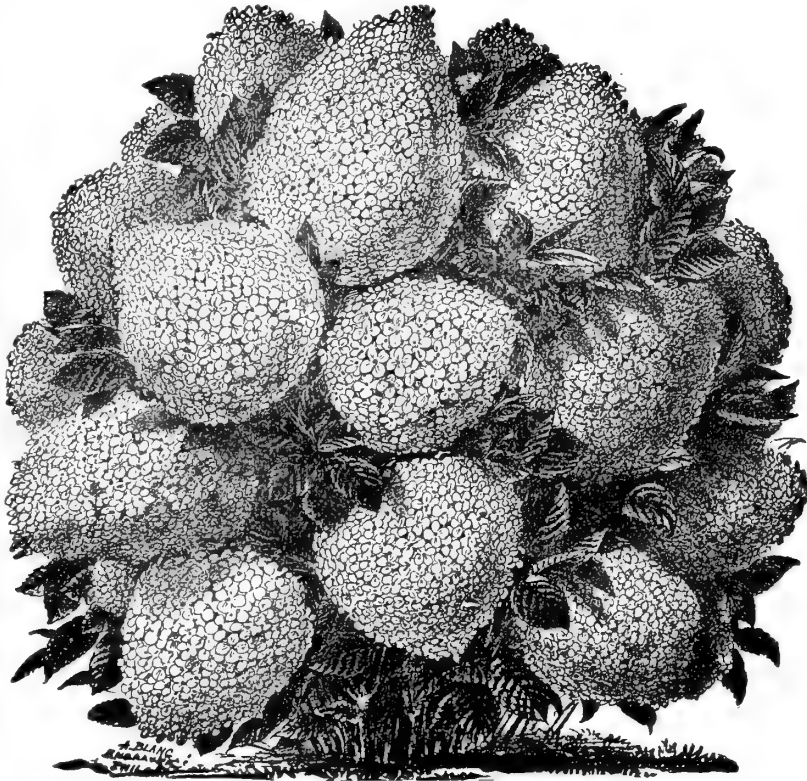
GOLDEN VARIEGATED (*Aurea Variegata*).—Leaves of a striped golden color with yellowish wood; a fine grower and of regular shape.

Purple Fringe (*Rhus Cotinus*).

A curious and ornamental shrub of spreading growth; brownish fringe-like flowers, giving it a very light and airy appearance.

White Fringe.

Same as Purple Fringe, but having pure white flowers.



HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.—A new shrub of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves as they first appear on the tips are a beautiful orange color, and they mature to a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances. The leaves remain until late in the fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs. Its beautiful shining bark and its bright red fruit, altogether making it the most rich and beautiful ornamental tree possible. It is remarkably hardy, a very rapid grower; compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach.

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia*).

SCARLET.—Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring: one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

BLUSH.—A beautiful variety, with white and bluish flowers.

Snowball (*Viburnum*).

COMMON (*V. Opulus*). A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

We send out no Plants we would not set Ourselves.

JAPANESE (*Viburnum plicatum*). From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads, of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

Strawberry Tree or Burning Bush (*Euonymus*). A highly ornamental class of shrubs, in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy fruit.

RED or BROAD-LEAVED.—A large shrub, with fine, broad, shining leaves. Fruit large and of a deep, blood-red color.

WHITE.—A variety with white fruit.

Spirea.

AUREA (Gold-leaved).—Flowers fine white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable.

CALLOSA ALBA.—A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO.—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May.

REEVESII or LANCE-LEAVED.—A charming shrub with narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

DOUBLE LANCE-LEAVED.—A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best, if not the best.

Syringa or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING SYRINGA (flore pleno). A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

GARLAND SYRINGA (*Coronarius*). A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented flowers.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Aurea*).—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED.—A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy-white blossoms deliciously fragrant.

Tamarix (*Tamarix*).

AFRICAN (*Africana*).—A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers, in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seaside.

Wiegela (*Diervilla*).

AMABILIS, or SPLENDENS.—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.

DESBOISII.—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

HORTENSIS NIVEA.—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

ROSEA.—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fol. Variegated*).—Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely-marked; flowers bright pink.

Climbing Shrubs.

Akebia.

QUINATA.—A peculiar Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers, and ornamental fruit.

Ampelopsis.

AMERICAN IVY or VIRGINIAN CREEPER (*Quinquefolia*).—A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

VEITCHII (Veich's *Ampelopsis*). Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to

scarlet-crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

Aristolochia or Dutchman's Pipe.

SYPHO.—A rapid-growing vine with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*).

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Periclymenum*).

A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

HALL'S JAPAN (*Halliana*). A strong vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

Cultivate a Good Crop of Fruit and Good Habits.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (*Aurea reticulata*).—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (*Belgica*). Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*). A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

Ivy (*Hedera*).

ENGLISH (*Helix*). A well-known old and popular sort.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fol. Variegata*).—With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia Radicans*).—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Wistaria.

CHINESE PURPLE (*Sinensis*).—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale, blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

CHINESE WHITE (*Sinensis Alba*).—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

MAGNIFICA.—A native variety of strong growth. Does not produce as many or as fine flowers as the Chinese.

WHITE AMERICAN (*Frutescens Alba*).—Flowers clear white. Bunches short; a free bloomer.

♦♦♦

EVERGREEN TREES AND PLANTS.

The importance of wind-breaks and shelter belts of evergreens around our farms must at once become apparent to every one who has been exposed to the pitiless blasts of a cold winter's day on one of them. How much more snug and comfortable would each one become, how immeasurably more valuable if enclosed by a belt of *Arbor Vitæ*, sturdy pines, or stalwart Norway Spruce, to which wires may be stapled for fence. Trees adapted for that purpose can always be purchased at very low rates from us and if planted from three to ten feet apart around your homestead, cattle yard or orchard, would make a screen in a few years worth hundreds of dollars, increasing the value of a farm, garden or yard in every case. There is nothing that adds to the value and beauty of a farm, more than long rows of evergreens planted along the borders. Many planters, however, have had sad experience in trying to grow evergreens for wind-breaks and ornamental purposes, simply for lack of knowledge *how and when to plant*. The proper and best time to plant evergreens of all kinds is during the month of May. A special method of packing enables us to ship evergreens in the warm month of May, even long distances. Those ordering evergreens should, on receipt of the trees, place the box which contains them in a cool cellar and plant at once, using plenty of water after they are set, and thin cover with a mulch of straw manure, sawdust or leaves.

Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja*).

AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*).—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

COMPACTA.—A dwarf, compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy. a native of Japan.

COMPACT CHINESE.—From Japan. A variety of the Chinese but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy.

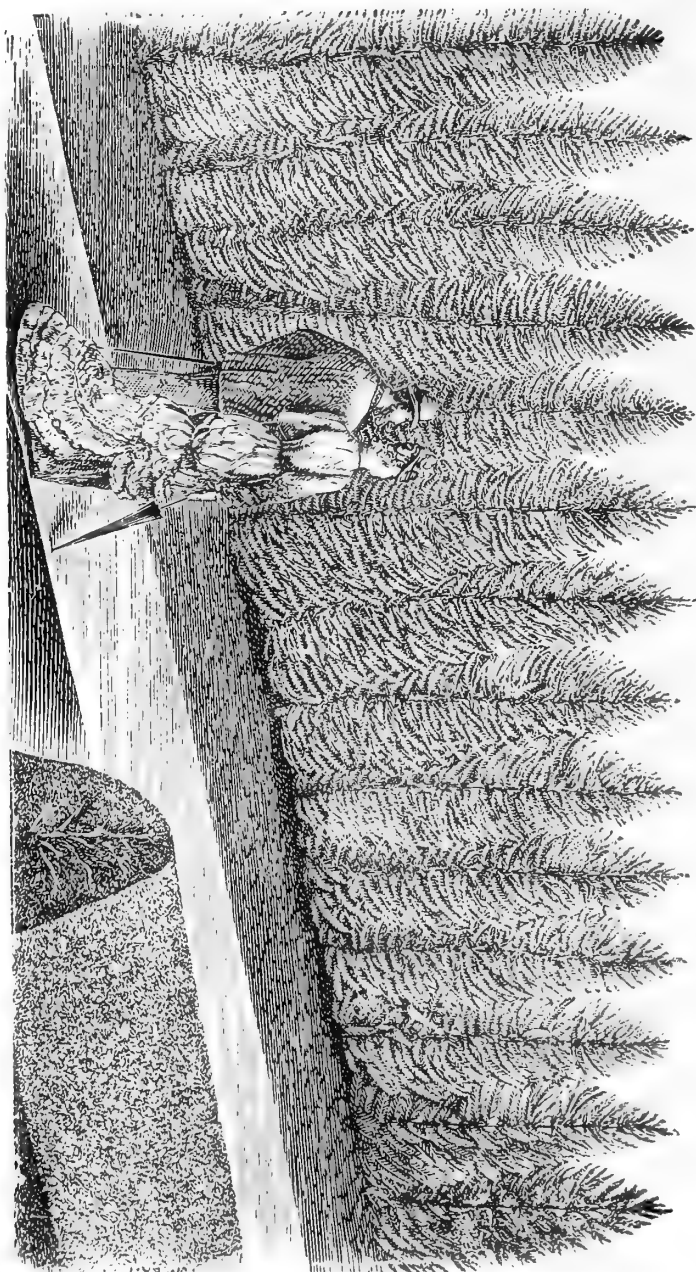
CHINESE.—From China and Japan. A small elegant tree with erect branches and dense, flat, light green foliage; becomes brown in winter.

GOLDEN.—A very compact growing tree with golden yellow branches. Something new and fine.

HEATH-LEAVED AMERICAN (*Occidentalis Ericoides*).—A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact. A great acquisition and very desirable.

Have Business to Mind and Mind your Business.

NORWAY SPRUCE WIND-BREAK.



ARBOR VITAE HEDGE.

We Advertise what we have



SCOTCH PINE.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN.—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline and bright green foliage. Very fine and hardy.

PYRAMIDALIS.—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. should have a place in every collection.

SIBERIAN (Siberica). One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

TOM THUMB.—Similar to the heath-leaved but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

Box Tree—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Box Dwarf—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

GRAYTOWN, O., Oct. 5, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs—The Plum trees I bought of you last Spring, amounting to about twenty hundred are just what you represented them to be, and in fact much better than I expected. Your dealings with me have been honorable and square, and I have recommended you to all that speak of setting out trees, and trust you will be rewarded for your square dealing. I am yours very truly.

A. F. FRIESE.

Fir.

BALSAM OR AMERICAN SILVER (Balsamea)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

NORDMANIANA—A symmetrical tree, with dark green, massive foliage. From the Crimean mountains. Perfectly hardy, and the most desirable of all the silver firs.

Juniper (Juniperus).

IRISH (Hibernica)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

SWEDISH (Suecica)—Similar to the Irish though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of a somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

SAVIN (Sabina)—Spreading lawn tree, with very handsome dark green foliage; very suitable for lawns and cemeteries. This can be pruned into any desirable shape, and made highly ornamental.

Pine (Pinus).

AUSTRIAN or BLACK (Austriaca)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

SCOTCH (Sylvestris)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silver green foliage.

WHITE (Strobis)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Retinospora.

PLUM-LIKE—Dwarf shrub, with dense, slender feathery branchlets; very ornamental.

GOLDEN PLUM-LIKE—Beautiful, golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year. Said to be as hardy as the American Arbor Vitæ.

Spruce.

HEMLOCK (Abies)—An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

NORWAY—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

MANCELONA, Mich., Nov. 2, '92.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs—Your trees came to hand in good shape and I am well pleased with them. If you will furnish me the necessary papers and permit me to do some business for you, I think we can drive every opposing agent and nursery from this field. We certainly can with such stock as you furnish. Yours truly,

THEO. MEAD.

Evergreen Shrubs.

Ashberry (Mahonia).

HOLLY-LEAVED (Aquafolia).—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish-green in winter, with clusters of bright, yellow flowers in May; very hardy and makes a good hedge.

Box (Buxus).

DWARF (Suffruticosa).—The well-known variety used for hedge.

TREE BOX.—Several sorts.

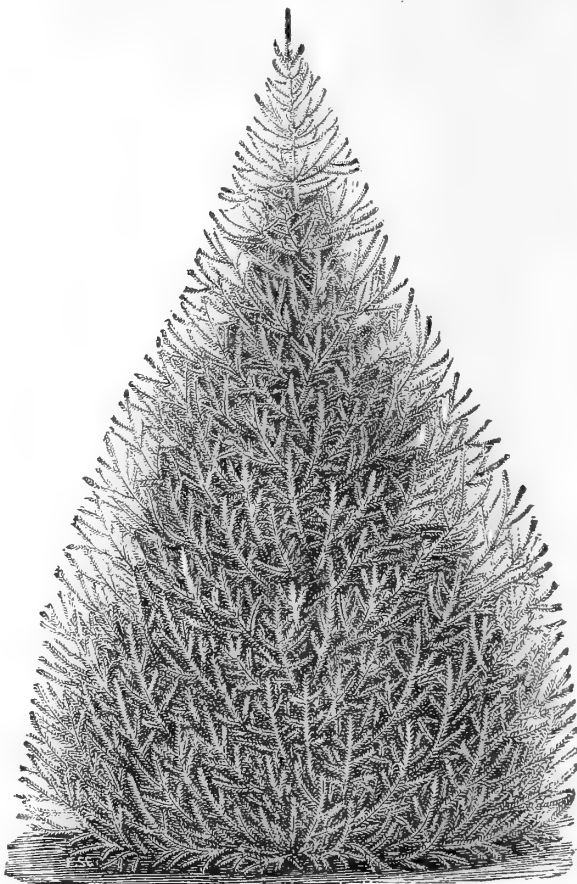
Eunoymus.

RADICANS VARIEGATA.—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

Rhododendron. In variety.

These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation, they do best near the sea shore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants.

Thorn, Evergreen (Crataegus Pyracantha).—The Evergreen Thorn is a low, bushy shrub, compact, dwarf habit, retaining its foliage well. Bears orange-scarlet berries; makes a pretty hedge.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Hedge Plants.

Hedges are valuable as a defense against animals, as wind-breaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot, or hide some unsightly object.

Hedges for Defense.

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge **Honey Locust** is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

In the south and southwest the **Osage-Orange** is in great favor, and whenever it can be grown without winter-killing, is a very efficient hedge.

Hedges for Wind-Breaks.

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hard-

iness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitæ** comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

Ornamental Hedges for Screens.

American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Hemlock, and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry** all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. **Privet**, a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

Pæonies.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades from red, lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

Tree Pæonies.

Banksii—Rosy blush, with purplish centre; double and fine.

All our Evergreens are Transplanted Frequently.

HARDY PERPETUAL CLEMATIS.

Clematis plants, of the improved sorts, are exceedingly hardy, slender-branched, climbing shrubs of marvelously rapid growth, and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers, of various colors in great abundance, and during a long period. In the several species and varieties of it, the Clematis surpasses all other hardy climbers in its adaptation to many uses and locations. As the English "Garden," referring to Jackman's Clematises, well says: "They are magnificent, and more than this, they give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the horticultural world has ever seen, making glorious ornaments either for walls, verandas, rustic poles or pillars." They are equally well adapted for rock-work, permanent bedding plants, garden or floral ornaments. In fact, to use the expression of the English "Florist and Pomologist," "the Clematis is never ill at ease, and always most vigorously puts on its happiest looks."

The flowers of the perpetual sorts are produced on short green shoots, and if the plants are well manured and sufficiently matured to insure a continuous growth of shoots, they will produce a succession of flowers from June until the very severe frosts of October or November.

From the list of varieties open to our choice, we have selected the following as best adapted to give general satisfaction, because of the beauty or fragrance of their flowers, the vigor of the vines, and their freedom and continuity in blooming.

Alexandra—Flowers large, color pale reddish violet. A free grower, and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Fair Rosamond—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wind bar up the centre of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

Flammula (European Sweet) — Though the flowers of this variety are individually small, they are very abundant in the late summer and autumn months. They are highly prized for their perfume, which resembles that of the Hawthorn, but is much sweeter.

Gem—Flowers large, about seven inches in diameter, consisting usually of six sepals of a deep lavender or grayish blue, acquiring a mauve tint in some stages of development. June to October.

Gloire de St. Julien—Flowers abundant, many times very large, over nine inches in diameter. White when full blown, pale green when partially opened. June to October.

Henry—Of robust habits and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy-white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Especially desirable. June to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie—One of the best, if not the best, pure white Clematis. The plant is vigorous, and produces flowers profusely, which are of a large size and pure white. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense purple-violet flowers from June to October.

Jackmanni Alba—Pure white, identical to Jackmanni in every respect except color.

Jackmanni Superba—Very dark violet purple. A large and attractive flower.

Lady Caroline Neville—Fine flowers, six inches in diameter; color delicate blush white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the centre of each sepal.

Mad. Van Houtte—Pure white; extra fine.

Prince of Wales—Deep purple flower, resembling Jackmanni.

Star of India—Reddish violet purple with red bars in centre of petals.



COCINEA CLEMATIS.

"By their Fruits ye shall Know them."

Clematis Coccinea, (The Scarlet Clematis)—The vines attain the height of from 10 to 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut.

Double-Flowering Clematises

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Enchantress—A very large and distinct variety. Good habits, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very pret-

tily flushed in the centre with rose. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Excelsior—A distinct, double-flowering sort, with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish-purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar; the outer flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.

Fortunei—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

John Gould Veitch—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lucie Lemoine—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed. Composed of 75 to 90 petals, very showy. June.



WHEN TO PLANT.—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the rose. The tea-scented and others that are pot grown, should not be planted until all danger of spring frosts are past. There need be no hurry for these, since roses that have been grown in pots are sent out with the balls of earth, and the roots not being disturbed, or only to a slight extent, the plants go right on growing. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and firmly pressed in with the foot, or (if pot grown plants) with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

PRUNING—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

PROTECTION.—All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

If you put Nothing in your Purse you can take Nothing out.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

(*Rosa damascena hybrida*.)

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size (frequently from five to six inches in diameter,) delightful fragrance, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear safely any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our special, the Sir Rowland Hill (see colored plate), are most deliciously perfumed.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Anna de Diesbach—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Boule de Neige—Snow-white. The best bloomer among H. P. roses; cream color.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich velvety maroon, large and full.

Baron Maynard—Pure white; very free flowering.

Baroness Rothschild—One of the most beautiful of all roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color; a rich and lovely shade of pale pink, delightfully perfumed; an ideal rose in every way. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high-priced.

Coquette des Blanches—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Bright carmine rose, strong climbing habit; a good pillar or climbing rose.

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

Climbing Jules Margottin—A sport from Jules Margottin; carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; a vigorous grower.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish-crimson; very velvety and rich; large full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

Countess of Oxford—A very large, dark red, rich colored rose.

Duke of Edinburg—Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon, very fine.

Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry red, shaded, large.

Duke of Teck—Vivid scarlet crimson; one of the finest roses grown.

Etienne Levet—Carmine, large, splendid form. Too much cannot be said of this wonderful rose.

Francois Levet—A splendid rose, flowering freely and very full; fresh, clear rose bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

Fisher Holmes—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty, always gives satisfaction.

Francois Michelon—Deep carmine rose; very large, full, fragrant and a fine bloomer. A very choice variety.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Very fine, delicate cream color; prolific bloomer.

Giant des Betailles—Brilliant scarlet; one of the most perpetual bloomers.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.

General Washington—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Glory of Waltham—Silvery appearance; large beautiful and waxy.

Jean Cherpin—Violet plum, cupped, fine; one of the best varieties we grow.

WYANDOTTE, Mich., Oct. 28, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have received my trees and berry bushes in good shape, and they are satisfactory in every way. I thank you for serving me so well and I send you herewith some of the names of my friends whom I would like you to serve as well as you served me.

Yours truly,

JACOB SHETRUM.

Size of Order: 1,260 Trees and Plants.

MANCHESTER, Mich., Nov. 2, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—You wrote me some time ago about my plantation, but I was too busy to answer sooner. I must say this much that the trees I bought of you last Spring have done lovely, and I am well satisfied with them. In two years from now I shall have the finest peach orchard around here. Yours truly,

GEORGE HUBER.

We furnished Mr. Huber 1,000 Peach Trees.

If you Plant no Trees you can Reap no Fruit.

John Hopper (Ward, 1862)—A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine centre; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort. Free grower.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry-red large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

Louis Van Houtte—Bright rose-carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the Autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. Though not so full in flower as we would like it, it is the best white hybrid perpetual raised.

Merveille de Lyon (Pernet, 1882).—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup-shape. A seedling from Baroness Rothschild, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety. Moderate grower.

Madame La Charme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madame Victor Verdier—Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry-carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.

Madame Charles Wood—Deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; very large and fine form. An early, constant and free bloomer. One of the finest roses ever introduced.

Magna Charta—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double; fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color, a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

Paul Neyron (Levet, 1869)—A seedling from Victor Verdier, fertilized by Anne de Diesbach. Deep rose color; good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous.

Pierre Notting—Blackish-red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety-crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.



GLOIRE LYONNAISE.

Queen of Bedders—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

Sir Rowland Hill—New, a grand purple flower, distinct from all other varieties; matchless in beauty and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower. (See colored illustration.)

Victor Verdier—A splendid sort; rose color, shaded with bright carmine; large, very double, full and fragrant.

SIDNEY, Ind., Sept. 19, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—From our small amount of dealings I feel sure that your nurseries are the best to work for in all the United States, and so long as I am able to canvass I shall be glad to work for you. Yours truly,

E. A. STONEBURNER.

See the Plate of the Saratoga Plum, read the Description

Hybrid Tea Rose.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals they are much harder than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will, and where the Teas would be killed to the ground. They should be slightly protected with leaves.

La France (Guillot fls. 1867.)—Raised from seed of a Tea rose. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.



GLOIRE DE DIJON.

Gloire de Dijon—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good globular form. Hardy. Pinching off the ends of the vigorous shoots of this rose, as they grow, will compel the buds along the shoots to grow out at once, and each bud will then produce a large, fine flower within a few weeks. This is a grand pillar rose on account of its rapid growing habits. It should be layered in the winter the same as all Hybrid Teas and covered with leaves.

Hermosa—Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

Mad. Andre Dioron—Flowers large and of good substance, wonderfully fragrant. Color clear vermilion red, reverse of petals rose; a constant bloomer.

Madam Schwallier—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petals, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and

the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.

Pierre Guillot—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine: flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round, and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

Climbing Roses.

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Prairie Roses rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises, and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. They require but little pruning, except thinning out weak or dead branches.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

Gem of the Prairies—A valuable Hybrid. Is a cross between Mad. Laflay and Queen of the Prairies; bright red blotched with white; large, very double and fragrant.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters; not hardy.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Russel's Cottage—Rich crimson, medium size, very double and full; blooms abundantly.

Moss Roses.

This divistou of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. It is benefited by an application of well rotted manure, and a moderate pruning.

Comtesse de Murinais—Pure white; large, very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful and free from mildew.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madam Alboni—Blush; pink centre.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

And then set out an Orchard of this splendid Variety.

Perpetual Moss Roses.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Madam Edouard Ory—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

Salet—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full.

The best of the class.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

Tea Roses.

(*Rosa Indica odorata*.)

The Tea Rose may well be taken as a synonym for all that is delicately beautiful. What refinement of color, what subdued yet powerful fragrance do they possess! They may justly be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers, many of them, are large and very delicate in their shades of colors. While, as a rule, they are inferior to Hybrid Perpetuals in brilliancy of color and fullness of flower, the distinction between varieties is equally marked, and for bouquets and cut flower, they greatly excel all other classes. Like other tender roses their flowers improve in quality as the season advances, and reach perfection in autumn. In judging the merits of a Tea Rose we do not always consider fullness of flowers a requisite. The Teas are more tender than any of the other classes, and need a little more care in their protection.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich dark color and beauty of form.

Comtesse Frigneuse—Light yellow, very free flowering.

Catharine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Duchesse d'Auerstaedt—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow shaded nankeen yellow in the center.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

Jean Pernet—Creamy yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

La Pactole—Cream, yellow center; very free flowering; a beautiful rose.

La Princesse Vera—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

Luciole—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being a coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

Marie Van Houtte—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose, occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

Mad. Scipion Cochet—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

Madame Etienne—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It is one of the finest clear pink Tea roses we have. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

M'ile Caroline Custer—Beautiful light yellow, full and sweet.

Niphetos—An elegant Tea rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

Perle des Jardins—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose for either winter or summer that we grow. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy free grower, with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

Sunset—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

GRAND RAPIDS, O., NOV. 1, 1892.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

DEAR SIRS—The trees look very well. I am only sorry that you could let me have so few Yellow Egg. I thank you for the stock and also for the collection of Roses you kindly sent along.

C. C. STERLING.

Size of Order: 1,127 Plums.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 15, 1892.

I have dealt with Greening Bros. for the past three years and have bought over six hundred dollars (\$600.00) worth of stock from them. I always found everything to my entire satisfaction, and I can cheerfully recommend them as good, straightforward honest business men. If any person desires to see my fruit plantation, I will gladly show him around.

JOHN SCHNEIDER.

Size of Order: 3,818 Trees and Plants

Cincinnatus, the Roman Dictator, was a Grape Grower.

Safrano—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

Souv. Gabrielle Drevet—Salmon pink, with centre of coppery rose; of good size and fine form.

Souv. Victor Hugo—Bright China rose, with copper-yellow centre; outer petals suffused with carmine.

Tree Roses.

These are grown in tree form with bodies 3 to 5 feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting, the tops should be cut back to spurs about 4 inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap, or cornstalks.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

BULBS AND PLANTS.

Cannas.

Stately and highly ornamental plants growing 5 to 10 feet high and forming a most beautiful and striking object for the lawn and for large circular beds. Cannas should be planted in rich soil, deeply dug and heavily manured.

Brenningsi—Broad green leaves, ornamented with broad bands of yellow.

Dr. Gromier—Dark green foliage; large, deep crimson flowers.

Ehemanni—The most distinct of all Cannas on account of its large oval soft green leaves and carmine-red flowers, which are produced on long flower stems, each stem producing from 12 to 15 large drooping flowers. The flowers are as large as a gladiolus, and are used to advantage in bouquet-making. This is one of the most striking and desirable Cannas ever introduced, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Flaccida—This beautiful little native, found in the swamps of Florida and other southern states, is one of the most effective of all Cannas for gardens. The flowers are 3 or 4 inches long, and are a delicate lemon yellow color, with a peculiar crimped or waved margin, giving a most pleasant effect. It blooms nearly a month earlier than the other Cannas.

Nouttoni—Is quite distinct from Ehemanni in coloring, being a rich shade of crimson scarlet. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is of a beautiful bluish green, growing very compact and remarkably free-flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich, warm coloring. The plant does not exceed 6 feet in height.

Caladium.

(*Esculentum*.)

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture; a full sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during Winter.

Chrysanthemums.

This class of plants embraces nearly every shade of color. The improvement made in this favorite Autumnal flower during the past few years has been so great that for late Fall and early winter blooming no other plant can compare with it. It thrives well in any good, rich garden soil; its only requirements are plenty of water and sunlight. In planting, give each plant a space of at least two feet square, as if well grown they will touch each other by October 1st at this distance apart. As the Chrysanthemum flowers only on terminal branches, the tops of the young plants should be pinched out when five or six inches high. Allow four shoots to grow from this main trunk; when these four shoots are four inches high, pinch out the terminal bud, and save three or four of the branches that will spring from each of these limbs. Allow these last branches to attain a height of six inches; then pinch out the tops for the last time. This should not be later than August 1st; after this they should be allowed to grow undisturbed. If wanted for indoor blooming they should be lifted about October 1st and potted. Give a thorough watering and set in a shady place for a few days. Afterwards expose them to the full light, but do not keep them warmer than 45 to 50 degrees.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties, are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down.

FREEDOM, Mich., Dec. 7, '92.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs—The peach trees I got from you last spring did remarkably well. Many thanks. Yours truly,

PAUL KRESS.

We have the Best Location for a Nursery.



TULIP.

HYACINTH.

Hyacinths.

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spine-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and affords pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted as early as possible, while they are yet fresh and vigorous.

POT CULTURE—A four inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in a light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should show above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar, or out of doors well covered up with ashes, sand or such like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it becomes necessary to keep them erect.

GLASS CULTURE—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended in pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also afford nourishment to the plants.

OUT-DOOR CULTURE—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated

and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and, when convenient, placing a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out of the way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds for several years undisturbed, and with excellent success.

Herbaceous Pæonies.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the pæony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep-green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large showy bouquets. The pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

Gladiolus.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped and blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut

A Word from Graytown, Ohio.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

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Yours truly,

EMIL DRESSLER.

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The Sir Rowland Hill Rose is a Perfumed Joy. Plant some.

flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days; and store in some cool place, secure from the frost until spring. Our un-named seedlings are unusually fine. In fact they are fully equal to the choicest named kinds, and comprise every shade of color known in the line of Gladioli.

Lily of the Valley.

The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. Should be planted in the fall.

Narcissus.

Garden varieties—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall.

Jonquils.

A species of narcissus with fragrant bright yellow flowers, suitable for house or garden culture; requires the same treatment as narcissus.



Tulips.

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost every soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds for two or three years, when they should be taken up and separated. If desired, bedding plants may be planted be-

tween the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting-room or parlor decoration during winter.

Tuberoses.

One of the most beautiful Summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy, white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets. We can supply the best varieties.

Yucca.

(*Adam's Needle.*)

A conspicuous tropical looking plant, with long narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the centre about three feet, and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers.

Lilies.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely sent in the Spring. For other varieties see our Fall catalogue.

Auratum (Gold banded Japan Lily)—This superb lily has flowers 10 to 12 inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the centre of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils, also admirably adapted for pot culture.

Batemanniæ—A Japanese Lily, growing 3 to 4 feet high, producing bright apricot-tinted flowers; blooms in July.

Pardalinum—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily).—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

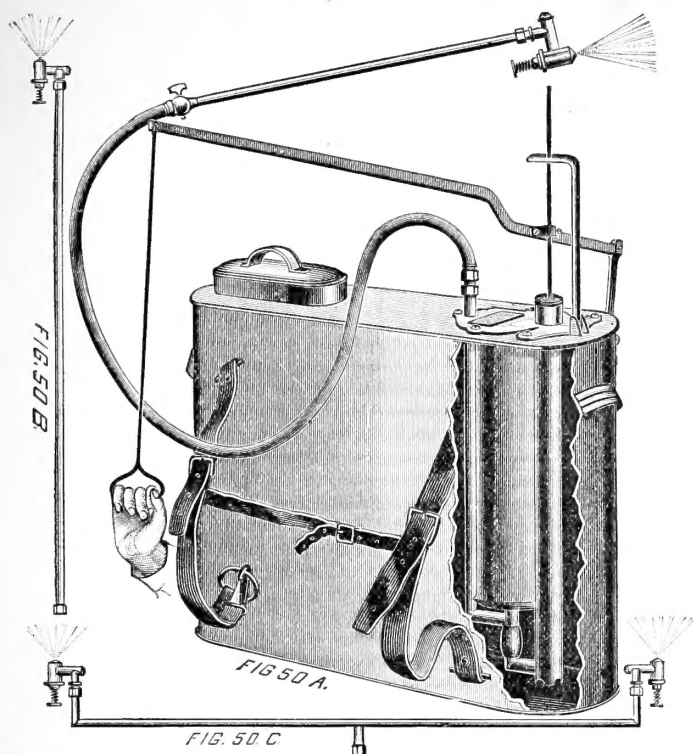
Umbellatum grandiflorum—Orange with brown spots, showy, free-flowering.

Wallacei—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.



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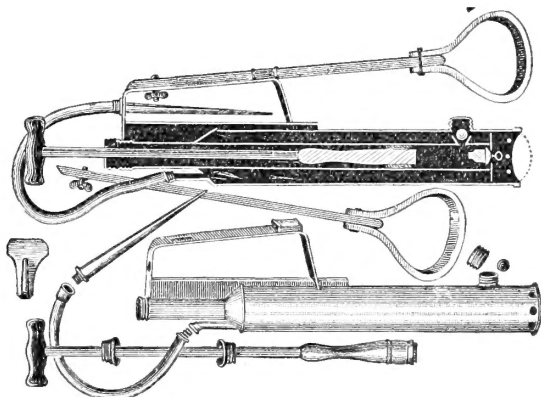
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OUR SPECIALTIES:

WINTER BANANA APPLE.—(See page 12.)

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SIR ROWLAND HILL ROSE.—(See page 62.)

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